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VOL. XVI.

NOVEMBER 1877.

NO. 11.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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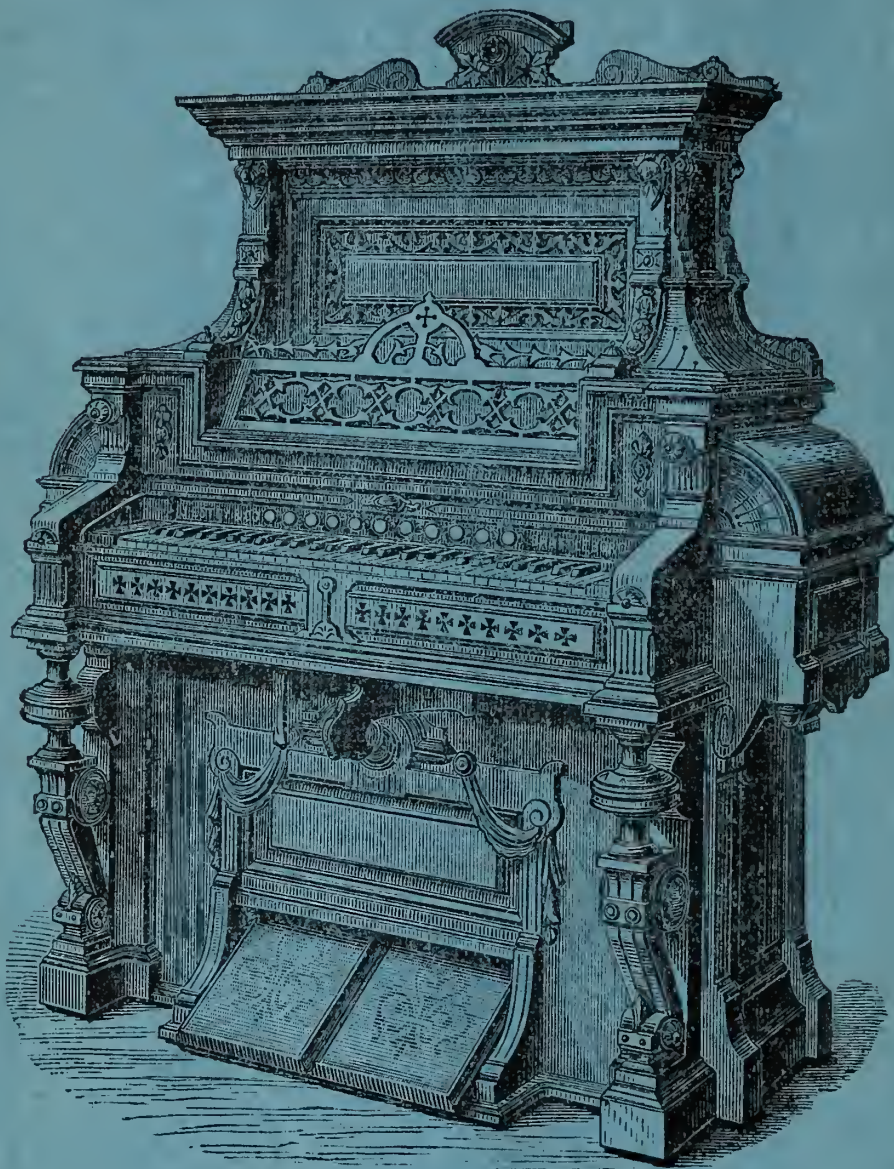
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TO



FARMERS & PLANTERS.

This Advertisement

Is for your interest, so don't neglect to read it, and tell your neighbors.

THE MARYLAND FARMER

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141 W. PRATT STREET.

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The "Grange" movement has accomplished much in reducing the rates of all articles farmers stand in need of, and is an institution calculated to help greatly, the farming class, yet they have to pay an agent, and incur many other expenses and inconveniences.

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Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency,
141 W. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.





THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XV.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1877.

No. 11.

Why should Working-Men go West or South.

We ask why mechanics and laboring-men should leave our old State to go anywhere, East, North, South or West? Will they secure better wages, or more comforts, or better living, or cheaper homes, than they can obtain in Maryland, or in any one of the Middle States?

Maryland, we think, is the home for poor people to better their fortunes. There are thousands of acres of land now untilled, which would yield a competence and many luxuries to any industrious, sober man, and his family, and can be had at as low rate and on as reasonable terms,—considering health, convenience to market, easy access to schools, churches, mills, with all the pleasures of social life,—as any lands to be found in the Union.

There are many 10, 20, 50 and 100 acres places, directly upon or very near rail roads in Maryland, which can be purchased for, from \$3 to \$10 per acre, on very reasonable terms,—a little cash and semi-annual payments on a credit of years. This is cheaper than even government lands, taking all advantages into consideration. Why then should our unemployed citizens go elsewhere, and at a time too, when business is reviving? If they have the means to travel with their families and their effects a thousand miles, to a new country where they will have to build, and fence, and plant fruit trees, &c,—could they not invest the money they pay for traveling so far, more profitably in stock, &c., on a small place near one of our cities, or on a railroad, or near a wharf at which sail vessels or steamboats stop regularly? To go West or South 1500 miles, with a family of only four, and take along some household effects, will require an outlay of not less than \$400.00 to pay fares and transportation. This sum would buy all the stock and implements necessary for a farm of 50 acres. Now, on a farm of 10 acres only, an industrious family could raise all the meats they require, their fruits, milk, butter, herbs, vegetables, and purchase their groceries with the excess of butter, fruit, vege-

tables, honey and poultry not consumed by themselves. The corn and wheat and buckwheat grown would furnish them with bread and cakes, and support the 2 or 3 cows, 2 horses, 200 head of poultry, old and young, and they would be always in a wholesome atmosphere, with pure water, beautiful trees and flowers, abundance of grapes and other fruit luxuries. They would save the house-rent,—at least \$120 per year for a house in town to accommodate four people,—also the expense of living, which, at the lowest, would be \$100 each, or \$400 per year, making \$520 saved. Again, the expense of any little recreation or necessary rides in case of sickness or where the party was convalescing. On the little country place the horse could be used on Sundays for drives to church or short distances for pleasure.

Your young boys and girls would be safe from the contaminating influences of the city. This is a great consideration for the thoughtful parent.

Horace Greeley preached constantly from the text "Go West," others are now exclaiming "Go South," while we say "stay at home and work farms of your own."

Now, Mr. Greeley addressed a different audience, another sort of people, laboring under the disadvantages of an inhospitable climate, short seasons, and poor lands. He spoke to the people of New England, who, with all their thrift and indomitable energy, could barely live with the strictest economy. It is right that such people should leave their mountain fastnesses and come to Maryland or Virginia, where their habits and enterprise will repay them ten-fold, rather than go to the far West to encounter the long winters and armies of insects, that cause so often irreparable destruction to all crops in that great division of the United States.

Those who cry "Go South" are interested land speculators, and paint only the beauties of a tropical clime. They do not show the other side of the picture,—malaria, yellow fever, alligators, mosquitos, burning suns, distance from market,

low prices for all the farmer can sell and high prices for all he is obliged to buy. Besides, in most of the South where lands are cheap, as in Texas and Florida, a settler is alone; no neighbors; he can't hear the bark of the next man's watch-dog; no answering crow of defiance can be heard to the clear notes of his own chanticleer.

In "My Maryland" the farmer can easily enjoy, at certain times, field and water sports. The game is abundant, mostly in winter when the farmer has leisure. The great Chesapeake bay and all its tributaries furnish all the varieties of wild fowl, fish and mollusks, such as oysters, crabs and clams, also terrapins and large turtles. Most of these exceedingly rare delicacies, of same superiority, are to be had nowhere but in our Bay and its many tributaries.

There is no better field for the workingman or mechanic than Baltimore, and no place on earth to be preferred to Maryland for all who make agriculture their business of life. We take pleasure in giving the considerate views of our friend Sullivan, of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, upon our situation, after his return home from an extensive tour of Maryland editors, who were received kindly everywhere in the West and had offered to them every facility to obtain full knowledge of the state of affairs, especially in regard to agricultural pursuits in the great and growing western section of our country, which commands so much of wealth and the political power of the Union. He says:—

"After all, we saw no country on our entire route, excepting only the great mineral beds of Virginia and Pennsylvania, that we consider superior in natural advantages to our own loved Maryland. We are satisfied that if the same people lived here that congregate in the West from every part of the civilized earth, full of life, energy and money-making avidity, the same results would follow here that in the Western wilds have astonished the world. We have the ocean that girdles the earth at our doors, thick studded with great cities that furnish markets for every species of produce or manufactures. We have as genial a climate, and what can be made as fertile a soil. We observed, out there, that *every* field not actually covered with crops was thick-set in clover, and are assured that this is one great cause of the apparent inexhaustibility of their soil. They lead a *harder* life in the West than our people in the East. Every farmer's family, old and young, male and female, work at something on the farm, and instead of, as with us, spending all over and above their accepted needs in procuring comforts, they invest

it in something that will produce more. A salt water country is superior to a fresh water country, in that it has *all* the advantages of the latter and many more, and we returned to our home with a feeling of delight as we met once more the pure strong ocean breeze, steamed over the bright blue waters of the Chesapeake, and feasted our eyes upon all the fair scenery that makes Maryland one of the gems in Columbia's crown. As Little Tim said, 'God bless us all, everyone'."

In support of our views, we annex the following statements taken from Virginia newspapers:

MOUNTAIN LAND—FINE TOBACCO.

"John J. Lawhorne, of Amherst, lives on a tract of mountain land of ninety-seven acres, which would bring three dollars per acre. His hands consist of himself and little boys. He sold his tobacco yesterday.

"Three hundred and fifty pounds for \$32 per hundred.

"Three hundred pounds for \$24 per hundred.

"Three hundred pounds lugs at \$5.90 per hundred.

"This tobacco was cured without any peculiar skill.

"He has a fine crop of corn, always makes bread, and meat enough for his family, and some little to sell.

"We give this instance to prove what for years we have been asserting with our mouth and our pen—that there are homes for any quantity of laboring men in the mountain district of Piedmont, Virginia, where productive lands can be bought and paid for in three years or less by the labor of the family alone, and where any man can support himself comfortably on less than eight hours per day of labor. These lands produce in abundance, and of the best quality, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, vegetables (especially cabbage and turnips), and fruits in the greatest profusion and of unequaled quality."—*Lynchburg News*.

ANOTHER HINT FOR MARYLANDERS.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* says that Mr. Hall Lackey and family, of Rockbridge county, in which Lexington is situated, who for the past two years has been living in Florida, has returned to his native health. He reports the Virginia community at Gainesville as dissatisfied, and that as soon as sickness in their families will permit them to travel they will turn their faces also towards their former home. This is the experience of a good many people who, in a moment of dissatisfaction, have emigrated to the far West and far South. It might be well for those of our own citizens who are contemplating an exodus to unknown regions to consider these facts. When health, society, opportunities of education and nearness to market are considered, there is no place better than Maryland.

We close with the following extract from the letter of a correspondent, in the *Baltimorean* of September 8th, 1877:

TO MIGRATING WORKINGMEN.

"Experience, it is said, is the best teacher, and what has it taught the thousands who have left the scenes of their youth and broken up the ties of life to go West. Let the nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand who have tested the so-called "land of plenty," and returned, give the answer. Where now are the hundreds who left Hagerstown and surrounding country not yet quite a year since? I answer, they have all returned, and are firmly resolved never again to leave 'My Maryland' for Kansas or Iowa. In conversation with a gentleman a day or two since, who had traveled the entire Northwest, he said it was the height of folly for workingmen to think of leaving here for that section with the hope of bettering their condition. He related an incident, which, notwithstanding it smacks a little of irreverence, or even of profanity, I hope you will pardon me for repeating. An old settler living upon one of the great thoroughfares of travel, with whom he stopped a night, told him that when the emigrants arrived they were filled with hope and enthusiasm, and 'all h—ll could not stop them'; but in a few weeks or months they became dissatisfied, and resolved to return, when, said he, 'five h—lls can't stop them.'
VULCAN."

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYEES.

A case involving the responsibility of employees was tried by the Circuit Court last week. It was brought up under an appeal from Justice Wright of this town, and was an appeal taken by Wm. J. Chambers from the judgment of the Justice who had given judgment against the appellant on suit by John Oliver Downey. Downey was last year in the employ of Chambers. In December, Chambers sent Downey to the landing with a load of grain, and instructed him to stop at a blacksmith shop on his return and get some work done to a chain, at the same time telling him not to leave his horses standing. At the shop Downey alighted from the wagon and went in to see the blacksmith, and remained in the shop about five minutes, leaving his horses standing on the side of the street. During his absence the horses took fright and ran away, one of them striking his head against a cart, causing a wound from which he subsequently died. Mr. Chambers, regarding it as a case of neglect, withheld a portion of Downey's wages to pay for the horse. Downey sued Chambers before Justice Wright, who gave judgment against Chambers, who appealed to the court, where the judgment was affirmed. The court in delivering its opinion took occasion to say that the law was well settled that when an employee wilfully neglects to obey the orders of an employer and damage results from his neglect the employer has good cause for withholding a sufficient amount of the wages due to reimburse him for the damage sustained. In other

words an employee is responsible to his employer for the responsible care of the employer's property. In this case, however, the court did not think the employee unreasonably negligent with his employer's property, and affirmed the judgment, the court holding that Downey's going into the shop was only for the purpose of seeing if the work could be then done for him. If he had permitted the work to have been done without taking the horses from the wagon after being instructed so to do by Chambers, then he would have been responsible for the damage that followed. The case was ably handled by the Messrs. Brown for the appellant and the Messrs. Keating for the appellee,—*Centreville Observer*.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN GRASS.—Properly speaking, Hungarian grass is a variety of millet though rarely called by that name. The varieties are quite distinct. Hungarian grass having a dark brown head, turning almost black as it grows older, and millet having a head of light yellowish green. I recently saw both growing side by side, and was somewhat surprised to see that the millet was much smaller. This may have been owing to being less nearly mature, though both patches were sown the same day. The Hungarian grass bids fair to yield three tons of feed per acre, which is a good deal more than the grass in the same field would produce. Both pasture and fodder were badly pinched by drouth, especially where the Hungarian grass and millet were sown too thickly. The seed was drilled in, and on the headlands where a double portion was distributed, the grass was not more than ten inches high. The seed being very small, it is difficult to distribute it thinly enough.

It is possible, though scarcely probable, that the millet may look better two or three weeks hence as more than half of it was not headed, while the Hungarian grass was ready to cut. The stubble will be turned under after the crops are got off and sown to wheat. It is probable that the grass will exhaust the soil too much to bring good wheat unless considerable manure is used. I am not favorably impressed with millet or Hungarian grass as a substitute for fodder corn.

W. J. F.

Country Gentleman.

At the close of the first centennial of the United States there were 25,717,907 hogs in the whole country; 15,965,100 were in or enroute to Cincinnati, and the rest chiefly between St. Louis and Chicago. This is less than two-thirds of a hog to each citizen.

*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.**

The greater part of the Autumn has been very favorable to forwarding Farm Work, and hence we conclude, the wheat and rye crops have been nicely seeded, the tobacco harvest and corn secured in weather tight shocks.

TOBACCO.

The weather during this month is usually fine for curing Tobacco. See that it has all the day air and sunshine possible. On the approach of damp or a rainy spell, or during high winds, the houses should be fastened up tight. It is too common an error to have the weatherboarding with a space of one or more inches between the planks, or with windows open, a leaky roof, and other contrivances to let in dampness, rain and snow, and thereby secure more damage to the crop than it would cost twice over to remedy these defects. A tobacco house should have plenty of tight-shutting windows and doors, and be as weather proof as a dwelling, and should be under lock and key. ■

CORN.

Husk out and put in a corn crib as soon and as fast as it can be done when it is dry enough. Do not loft it when wet and separate the soft corn from the sound long ears. Neglect not to secure in large well put up and tied shocks, the fodder, or haul and rick, close to your barnyard. all, or at least a large quantity, to be fed during bad weather in winter..

CIDER MAKING.

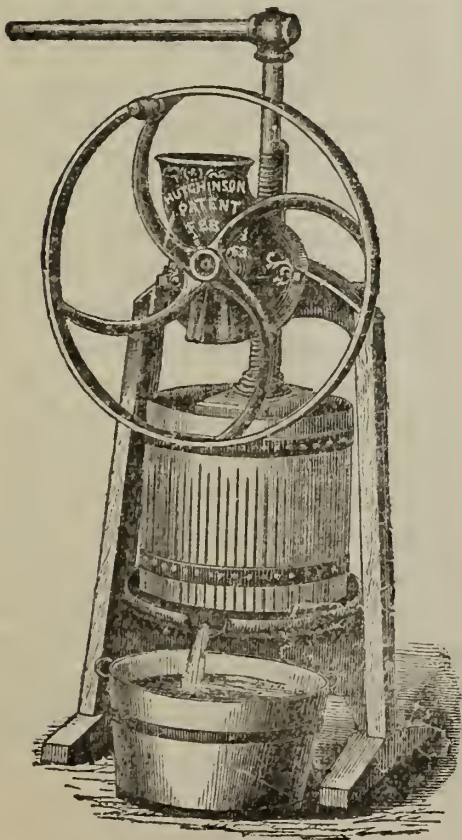
This is the best month in the year to make prime cider Use only good, sound clean apples, and as sour and mellow as you can get them, being sure they have not mellowed by unnatural ripening. caused by heating from having been left in large piles. The apples need not be first quality for eating; they may be the small culled, very slightly spect or deformed, not first class for high prices in the market.

If high color is wanted, let the ground apples or pomace lie 10 or 12 hours before pressing, but be pressed before fermentation begins. The best cider presses known are illustrated by the cuts here given.



After the pomace is pressed, and the juice filtered through a clean cloth or blanket, into clean new or liquor barrels, it should be set in a cool cellar to "work." This "work" or vinous fermentation will be considerable, and as the quantity diminishes, it should be supplied by the addition of more of the same "press," that ought to be kept over to keep the barrel full, so that the bung hole could accommodate the ebullition at its flow all the time and none of the rejected material remain behind, to injure the taste or aroma of the cider. When strong ebullition has passed, put in the bung, but allow a small vent for escape of gas, water and minute articles; then in a few days, two or three, draw off and again strain through a blanket, and put in a clean new cask with a half pound of raisins, or one pound of mustard seed. Put in the bung, the barrel being full. Insert in the bung a short siphon, one end of which insert in a vessel of water. You have an air tight escape for any gas arising from any latent fermentation. After any bubbling of the water in the vessel, where one end of the siphon rests, has ceased, you can insert a spigot at the end of a barrel, withdraw the siphon, plug hole and drive tight the bung. In a few days you can draw cider champagne, and if it *lasts* it will be good next summer. Its virtues once found out, are the very means of its speedy disappearance. Cider making requires time, good fruit, cleanliness, promptness and good intelligent attention, and will pay well under such circumstances. The same may be said of vinegar, yet to make it, an inferior apple, and rougher working may do. Yet real nice *cider* vinegar, so seldom had, is well worth the extra pains bestowed on the cider. Prime vinegar pays better than good cider, but to get a good reputation for a prime article, you must have one or more large stand-casks, from 60 to 200 gallons, to hold the vinegar long enough to form a strong mother, then as you draw off, say half, you can fill up with good well fermented cider, and in a month it will be prime.

SMALL MILL



STOCK:

Protect all stock against cold nights and stormy weather. Feed your milch high on pumpkins and vegetables, with some cow-feed or short corn. Your fattening hogs must be penned, kept clean and dry, well fed with a variety of grain, vegetables and swill. Allowed constant access to clean water. Give them rotten wood, charcoal and sometimes a little sulphur in their food, with a little salt daily. All stock should have a plenty of salt, and ashes sometimes mixed with salt.

ORCHARDS.

Gather winter pears and apples, carefully, and put right away in good barrels and head up tight, set in a cool and dry cellar or in an open, airy room. Plant out more fruit trees of all choice sorts, if you have not already, an amply quantity of growing and bearing trees, of best variety of the different sorts of fruits. Plant nut-bearing trees Chesnut, Filbert, Pecan, Walnuts, Shell-barks etc.

SHELTERS.

Shelters of all sorts, ought to be put in order, or new ones made for the comfort of all kinds of stock when the cold rains and first snows come. It is the cold storms of late fall months, catching the stock, unprotected and shelterless, that do incalculable injury. Few men are aware of what they lose by not sheltering their animals earlier in the season than is the common practice. With poles and forks, pine or cedar brush corn stalks and straw, these shelters are quickly made and last some years. They can be made water-tight and sufficiently warm for colts, calves, mules, sheep and hogs. With such shelters, mules would do better than in a stable. To be kept fat they require but little grain, plenty of long food, such as corn fodder, which can be given them under these sheds more conveniently than in stalls in the stable and they should have one meal of roots, such as carrots or sugar beets, per day. Draft horses do well on such keep. Apples, cabbage, ruta baga either is good food for one meal, but the root for horses is the carrot. Many English farmers feed *no hay* to their horses that work on the farm, but keep them in high condition (as to working order) with straw, roots and shorts. It is *economical*; for one acre in roots will, properly cultivated, produce the equivalent of twelve tons of hay, worth now \$144. Those for sheep ought to be built on some elevated knoll, which, by spring, would become rich. Keep a trough under their shed to feed grain, in times of snow, and roots or grain all the time, to ewes with young lambs and, also to mutton sheep. Those for colts and calves might be built against a straw or clover rick, which would furnish

them both food and shelter on one side of their domicile. Under these shelters should be a deep bed of dry leaves or straw which ought to be removed as often as they become wet or filthy, and a fresh supply provided. In this way tons of fine manure can be accumulated during winter, and the stock kept apart, which is often requisite. Colts of different sexes, brood mares, sheep, hogs and calves, each should be in separate lots or fields. All should have twice a week an ounce per head of salt and ashes mixed in equal parts. This mixture has been found excellent for the benefit and improvement of the condition of all farm stock during winter.

ICE.

See that ice ponds are in order and ice houses are clean, and all things prepared to embrace the first good freeze that comes, which usually occurs fore the new year. Let not the first freeze pass without getting your ice. Comfort, and maybe health, next year will depend upon it.

MILCH COWS.

Feed these generously, and make all the butter you can this month, for winter use.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Improvement of Exhausted Lands.

The question of improving and making productive the millions of acres of waste land now to be found in our Southern States, is one that demands the serious consideration of all well-thinking men, and before entering upon the subject proposed for this short paper, it may not be out of place to explain in a few words the origin of soils, as is now understood, as well as their composition and mechanical change induced by the early forms of vegetable life.

Originally, the elements of all soils, undoubtedly, can be traced to what is known as Plutonic rocks, or those formed by the action of fire or intense heat, which includes Granite, Horn Blende, Syenite, Trap, and others of a kindred combination, containing every element found in the soil. By the action of air, water, heat and cold, the mutual attractions of these combinations have been broken up, and by the force of moving waters the clays and sands containing the potash phosphoric acid, iron, manganese, magnesia, lime, and other inorganic elements always found in the ashes of plants, have been deposited over the surface of the earth, ranging in thickness from a few inches to many hundred feet. On the surface of this deposit is found our virgin soils, capable of furnishing food for all the cultivated plants so necessary for animal existence. The nature of the

surface soil or rock has been changed from its normal condition by the action of organic vegetable life. Plants of a low order (by what law we know but little, but must accept it as the force of nature) have sprung into a living organized plant, grew to perfection, had their day, died and their remains deposited near the surface in the form of charcoal or carbonaceous matter and the mineral elements of their ash; the former giving the dark color peculiar to virgin soils, and the latter merely a physical change from its passage through the growing plant, maintaining its original chemical composition.

In some districts, near active volcanoes, soils have been formed by a deposit of scoria from the burning mountains, and in a very short time the whole surface has been covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation, capable of extracting the necessary potash, phosphate, &c., from the mineral mass without the application of ammonia in any form except as nature supplies it. No 30 per cent. organic matter capable of producing 3 per cent. ammonia needed in this case. The vegetation is only the pilot of others, and in due time the soil becomes a virgin one, ready for man's use.

Much of the soil in the South has long since ceased to yield remunerative crops, but it is no evidence that it has become barren and beyond the reach of human hands and human ingenuity; indeed, little of such land can be found, except in some sandy desert, abandoned by gentle rains which bring down carbonic acid and ammonia, the great elements of organic life, which in turn sets in motion the immovable mineral elements of the soil, out of which springs organic life of some form, though it may be of such a low order as not to offer suitable food for man or beast, yet will prove, the starting point of such by again changing the physical condition of the soil and depositing upon the surface, after the decay of the plant, mineral matters that will prove available for plants of a higher order, which could not have been obtained from the normal or exhausted soil.

The fact that any plant grows in a soil—let them be mosses, poverty grass, sorrel, or any other worthless weed,—they bear evidence that the necessary mineral matter is present; as all plants, more or less, must have them, as the analysis of their ash so clearly demonstrates. We know that some plants, with the aid of water (how I do love the word) and air, will thrive on granite rocks; drawing from this first offering of our great Creator their potash, silica (although our friend, Prof. Johnson, of Yale, informs us the latter is not necessary), iron, phosphates, magnesia, &c. The

force these plants have over those of less feeble power in extracting their food, we know nothing, but for argument we call it the power of affinity or attraction,—that is, the power of breaking up the fused mass and appropriating a portion, the necessary elements for its own use; and developing a living plant, which in time, when its work is done, its life spent, and decay takes place, the water and ammonia return to their original home to be brought down again to help other plants, which can live on the remains of the first, but are unable to do so from the food as first presented.

Much of the land spoken of above has become exhausted of active elements and presents a primary condition. The remains of plants that had grown thousands of years before, have been transported elsewhere in the shape of wheat, corn, hay, &c., which in due time reaches other soils near cities, in the form of stable manure, poudrette, &c. How are we to overcome the difficulty, is the question. Manure we cannot obtain, fertilizers often fail and are beyond the means of many, who have vast fields of unproductive land now being eaten up by tax bills and other expenses. The remedy I propose is elbow-grease, patience and economy. There is little of this land but will grow something, let it be pennyroyal, sorrel, or what not. As soon as it matures, turn it under with a light plow to rot—soon other life will make its appearance; again turn under and, sooner than you expect, you will have a soil capable of offering food to plants, that will in turn serve as food for animals, and your manure pile can be started. Milk and butter will come in time, good food for man, far better than fat hogs from the West. Wheat and corn will drop in line, far better than bringing it a thousand miles, paying heavy toll to railroads, commission merchants, storekeepers, &c. True, a quicker mode than this has been proposed and, in many cases, acts well. Lime often starts clover and improves the cereals, yet often fails. I have used some thousands of bushels of shell lime and have never seen the least good, and I know of others who say the same. Plaster acts with some, but, after repeated trials, I have dropped it as worthless for the soil I control. From the application of bone I have had great results, and from its use now have beautiful timothy fields where poverty grass would scarcely sprout ten years ago, and have this season mowed 40 tons of hay from a field that would not have grown one a few years ago. This proves my land needed bone and not lime or plaster. In most cases I have found bone to work well, and all fertilizers have for their starting point bone, or its equivalent in some mineral phosphate such as

Nevassa, guano, South Carolina rock, or some other tribasic phosphate of lime, rendered soluble by sulphuric acid. Which solution is immediately converted into the insoluble phosphate or bone precipitate as soon as it reaches the soil, but is presented in such a fine state that the rain and carbonic acid has a better chance for dissolving it and conducting to the young roots of plants. Bone in a very fine powder has the same advantage, and you know what you are buying.

Every old bone in the district ought to be utilized. How many farms have enough scattered around to furnish ample for several acres. A carboy of vitriol, costing 4 or 5 dollars will dissolve enough for 3 or 4 acres, if properly spread, and furnish a super phosphate richer in phosphoric acid than many of the high-priced articles found advertised as just the thing for corn, wheat, cotton, &c., by parties who know no more of the wants of farmers than the writer does of the inhabitants of Neptune. Two things I have learned to beware of—the wonderful, knowing fertilizing men and the fancy stock breeders, so called. For 10 years I have tried to ascertain just what my soil needs to bring it up to the ordinary capacity, and have failed with everything except a good supply of well-rotted manure, and let this be your watchword. Bring into play everything that ever had life in it, weeds of all kinds found growing in fence corners, by-places, &c., all of which will help swell your manure pile. Get up a heat to destroy the organic matter. The mineral matter is beyond danger; its home is in the soil. The organic matter, consisting of carbon and water with a little ammonia, belongs to the movable elements, drifting from one place to another, stopping whenever needed and rendering assistance to the willing seed struggling with inorganic elements to reorganize itself in a living plant in obedience to divine law and thereby fulfill its destiny, supplying food for man and beast. After the natural growth of the soil has been turned under once or twice during the season, I would advise the sowing of some quick-growing plant like millet, oats, or some other cheap seed, and, before maturing, turn under in the fall and sow with rye, which will afford late fall pasture and early spring feed for stock; this to be again turned under at the proper time, which will soon be followed by rag weed or some other plant that will continue to struggle with the inorganic elements which will have to yield to the forces brought in play. The nature of the soil will soon change, become more porous and darker color, admitting the warm air to hasten the gradual com-

bustion or decay of the vitalized matter, leaving in the soil the vegetable mineral matter, greedy to find a resting place in some cereal plant so necessary for man's subsistence.

To make my idea as plain as possible, I will, compare man, the highest type of the animal, with wheat, the highest of the vegetable; the large quantity of gluten in the latter settling the question in its favor and making it such desirable food for man, *i. e.* highly organized — which food *he must* have. Put him on clover, or timothy, and he would soon starve; yet pass it through a steer or any other animal, and he can live on their flesh, yet chemically speaking there is little difference, charcoal and water forming both the grass and the flesh — carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. So with wheat. It has too feeble a power to extract its food from mineral matter, though every element is present; other plants must pave the way, or mineral matter in the shape of good ashes or bone, both of which have once been through some plant must be added to the soil, or the seed sown amounts to nothing—*starves*.

One word more. Introduce grass fields for some of the cotton ones, substitute milk and butter in place of so much fat hog meat, and above all things, as a beverage, use the sweetest, the most refreshing, the most fattening of all drinks, pure water. How often do I see loads of whiskey, directed to different points in the South, stuff, fresh from the still, rectified through charcoal, and labeled "Old Rye."

A. P. SHARP.

Baltimore, Oct. 1877.

What Constitutes a Car Load.

In general 20,000 pounds is a car load—it is also 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 99 of flour, 60 of whiskey, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 of soft, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 6,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-quarter less of green lumber, one-tenth less of joists, scantling, and all other large lumber, 340 bushels wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flaxseed, 360 of apples, 480 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of bran. The foregoing table may not be exactly correct, for the reason that railroads do not agree in their rules and estimates, but it approximates so closely to the average, that shippers will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference.

Since June the 1st, 1876, 12,000,000 pounds of dried apples have been exported from this country—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

For the Maryland Farmer.

National Agricultural Congress.

Messrs. Editors:—

It gives me pleasure to send, at your request, a synopsis of the discussions of the Agricultural Congress, held in Chicago.

Passing by the opening paper of Hon. I. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, upon "Railroads," the discussion of which filled nearly six columns of the *Chicago Times*. I can only notice that Dr. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, read a paper upon "The Distribution of Wealth," in which he showed himself one of our writers upon political economy. Prof. Levi Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, then read a practical and theoretical treatise upon the Principles of Fertilization, in which he advocated in opposition to many farmers of to-day, the urgent necessity of using "perfect fertilizers." He contended that if we would keep our lands up to the high-culture standard, we must supply, continually, five principal ingredients, viz:—Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid, Lime, Potash and Sulphuric Acid. Our present system of agriculture needs many changes and the boast "that our fields can supply the world with food" is only a practical flourish, under our present rotation. Mr. J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Statistics, Washington, D. C., read a paper upon a Department of Industry, in which he argued ably for a better recognition of the demands of agriculture by our Government. His paper resulted in a petition to Congress for the establishment of such a Department.

To me, the most interesting discussion, by far, was upon the subject of Agricultural Education, a subject which took me nearly a thousand miles to hear discussed. It was opened by a paper upon Agricultural Education in Bavaria, by Prof. Robert W. Warder, of Ohio. A full digest of this most thorough system of gradual development was given. Starting out with the idea that the education of the farmer should be like the base of the Pyramids, broad, solid, enduring, the superstructure may be as ornamental, practical or useful as time and place may demand.

In the Kindergarten, children are entered at any age. At six years, they are allowed to enter the "Volks-Schulen," and there continue till 13 years of age. Then follow "Winter Schools," in which 53 teachers are employed to teach 153 scholars.

In these, practical farm work is required 12 hours a week. Military tactics are taught. Those thus drilled are exempted from the regular service for two years. The next grade is called the agricultural and middle agricultural school, closing up

with the "Practical and Art School," or running into the "Real Gymnasia," Central Agricultural, Polytechnic or Forest Schools.

The Agricultural School is commenced by a series of Chemical Lectures and theoretical farming occupies one year. The farm is used as a medium for the study of all the sciences.

The author found that even this excellent system is not appreciated. Notwithstanding the fact that it possesses a means for gradual preparation for practical and scientific education, which our system does not possess, it still fails to reach the masses.

The discussion of this paper was opened by Prof. Levi Stockbridge, who said it was like trying to raise the dead, to get up any interest in agricultural education among farmers. The sons of farmers do not do as well in agricultural development as those from the cities. The former *know it all* and despise work upon the farm. The latter submit readily. Most of his students were from the cities. His policy was to accept any and all students that apply, and then try to convert them to the study of agriculture.

He thought the law which creates our Colleges a very good guide. We must make educated men. Practical development is nothing without intellect. In his College, agriculture runs through the four years' course. The Freshman class is taught orally by means of lectures, delivered two or three times a week.

Only the Freshman and Sophomore classes are required to go into the field. Work is required four afternoons a week, and is paid for at 12½ cents an hour.

Prof. Stockbridge then called upon me to give the history of the contest through which the Maryland Agricultural College had just passed. My condensed statement created considerable interest in the convention. Dr. Warder of Ohio. Prof. Hamilton of Penn., Mr. Hinman of the State Board of Education of Colorado, and Prof. Stockbridge, all thought the policy adopted by our Board of Trustees, and so lately sustained by two thirds of the stockholders of Maryland, was warranted by the law which created our College.

I then asked for opinions upon these direct questions. Are our Colleges designed to produce educators or practical tillers, or both? Is our present course of four years sufficient to develop scientific knowledge, and yet require one-third, or one-half of that time to be consumed in Manual Labor?

These questions were discussed with spirit. Dr. Warden of Ohio, in answer to my first question, unhesitatingly said, that different sections must necessarily require different objects. In Maryland, he thought our duty was to make leaders. In

Ohio, the work was voluntary and paid for. Prof. Hamilton of Penna. State College, thought we ought to develop men of Science, trained thorough in languages—leading men. The skilled laborer upon the farm could excel any college graduate. In his College, work was only permitted for practical demonstration of experiments, and he did not believe in paying for it. The ordinary labor upon the farm by students had cost the College more than it was worth, and had been abandoned. The College possesses four farms. Stock raising upon three of them has been made very successful financially. Prof. Riley of the Pacific Coast, thought we ought to follow more closely the German Schools. More Science was needed, and preparatory schools are required.

The weight of the argument was unmistakably that our present course is too short for a combination of Scientific study and manual labor. Very many other questions were presented, talked upon and disposed of, but space forbids further notice of them. The fourth and last day was spent in viewing the city. Having accepted invitations to take a ride upon the beautiful boulevards, through the parks, Lakeshore drives and other suburban attractions, we yielded this pleasure to accompany Mayor Heath and dine with him as guests of the city.

In order to see the mode of supplying the city with water, we took a ride upon Lake Michigan, the crystal waters of which contrasted strangely with the black waters of Chicago River, upon whose banks vast elevators, gigantic pork-packing establishments, untold lumber yards reveal the secret of this wonderful city, standing in queenly grandeur upon the desert shore of the lake, where only a few years ago the fire fiend spread devastation, colossal edifices, block after block, are filled with the living, ever expanding resources of her wealth. Forty years ago only a military post Fort Dearborn, marked the spot where now a city, eight miles long and five miles wide is rapidly rivaling her sisters of the East. Energy is the only secret of her success, whatever was needed was done. Her river has been tunnelled and bridged her lake walled in; water has been pumped by means of engines as large as the Corliss of the Centennial, six miles across Lake Michigan. Canals have been dug; three of the largest hotels in the United States, filled daily to overflowing, have been built; an Exposition Building, occupying three blocks, has been completed in ninety days, and filled with an exhibit that is an honor to the enterprising, hospitable people, so justly proud of their "Garden City" of the West.

J. D. WARFIELD.

Prof. of English Literature, Md. Ag'l. College

SALT ON LAND.

There is no question which is asked of us more persistently than "Is salt good for" this or that crop. Our answer always is that salt will be beneficial, but that the proper amount can only be found by experience. Usually from three up to ten bushels is found the most profitable amount to apply. An experiment made in England some time ago seemed to prove that sixteen bushels of salt to an acre was sufficient to kill all existing vegetation and to prevent further growth until cultivation and the action of rain had disseminated the superabundant salt throughout the soil. But now we have a gentleman in the Michigan Farmer relating an experience which will upset all previous theories as to the amount of salt that land will stand. A car-load (ten tons) of salt arrived just as he was leaving home in the fall of 1875. He gave hasty orders to his hired men to scatter the salt on each of his fields, which would have been at the rate of one ton to ten acres; but the man misunderstood, and actually put the whole ten tons of salt on an unfortunate ten acres of rye—that is, one ton to the acre. The farmer, on returning and being told what had been done, made up his mind that the field was ruined for five years at least. It was too big a joke to laugh at, and he was at the same time curious about the result. He noticed that the rye did not grow much during the fall, and it made very little show in the spring, but he harrowed it and rolled it, and let the crop grow if it would. This field has been tile drained, all the drains leading into one main outlet. In the spring following the application of salt, water that came from the drains was so impregnated with salt that it could be tasted in the water very distinctly.

The rye was late, and so late that the timothy in many places got the start of it. But the rye grew and yielded a good fair crop, the straw being very strong. Seeing that the timothy was growing in the spring, he sowed the field with clover seed to the usual amount and also let it take its chance. The timothy was so large amongst the rye that it made the crop difficult to cure, and the mixture of rye straw and timothy grass was almost as valuable for feed as if the whole had been timothy grass. The rye was followed by a fine second growth of timothy and clover. This year the result has been one of the finest and largest cuttings of timothy and clover hay that has ever been taken off any field on this farm. Another point was the entire absence of insect life on the soil. Neither grub, wire-worm, nor earth-worm or maggot could be found in the field, and even the grasshoppers and other insects seemed to have left it.

Of course it does not follow that such an amount of salt would not be prejudicial elsewhere. The field in question was of a very loose, sandy, and porous nature, and thoroughly drained, and, as the story shows, parted with the excess of salt freely. But it is possible that there are some valuable lessons to be learned from the occurrence.—*Toronto Globe.*

The National Agricultural Congress.

The proceedings of this distinguished Assembly of Agriculturists which met at Chicago, on the 25th of September 1877, will attract great attention throughout the country, and no question, will prove eventually of much value to the spread of scientific and utilitarian knowledge upon subjects both directly and remotely connected with Agriculture in the whole Union. In another place in our Magazine for this month, will be found an interesting account of the proceedings from the pen of Prof. Warfield of the Maryland Agricultural College, who took an active part in the Congress as reported by the Chicago news papers. On the third day the Congress elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, William C. Flagg; Secretary, Jonathan Perriam; Treasurer, Ezra Whitman. The Vice-Presidents for the different States and Territories were re-elected with few exceptions. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Washington on the third Tuesday in February, 1878.

During the last twenty years England has paid to foreign countries for food—according to the report of Mr. Stephen Bourne of Her Majesty's Customs—\$10,000,000,000. The report states that each member of the community now consumes to the value of two and a half times as much foreign food as he did twenty years ago. With this immense drain upon her resources, England would in a few years be reduced to penury, were it not for the immense sums of money paid her as interest.

They are cultivating the poppy in France largely of late: over 50,000 acres are thus occupied, yielding last year 2,000,000 francs worth of opium.

The world now produces more beet root than cane sugar; and the United States would profit by imitating the example thus set. Could we raise what we consume at home, it would save us over \$50,000,000 a year.

The wheat product of the leading countries of Europe. Russia produces 1,606,000,000 bushels, Germany 742,500,000, France 687,500,000, Austria 550,000,000 bushels. The United States produces 1,881,760,925 bushels.

GARDEN WORK.

GARDEN WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

WINTER SPINACH, CORN SALAD AND WINTER KALE

See that all these are free from grass and weeds the soil light and stirred with the rake. The plants must stand four inches apart, each way, in the beds, which should be four feet wide,

ASPARAGUS BEDS.

Cut down the haulm and burn it. Fork the bed over lightly, and free it from grass and weeds, then cover with rather coarse manure. A liberal spread of salt and some wood ashes may be also given, or at any time during winter or early in the Spring. Now and again, in March would not hurt—it loves salt and potash.

CELERY.—Attend well to Celery; earth it up for blanching.

ENDIVES.—The same course as to Celery pursue with the Endive,

SMALL SALADING.—Sow small salading in frames for winter use.

RASPBERRY ROOTS may still be planted.

CUTTINGS OF GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, GRAPES ETC.—Cuttings of these will strike well if planted in a warm situation and protected from the sun for a few days. Plant the cuttings up to one eye, in rows eighteen inches apart, and the cuttings six inches apart in the rows. Those that take root should remain, kept free from weeds, until next autumn, when they can be taken up and trimmed and planted where they are to stand permanently

WINTER CABBAGES.—Take these up and bury them or set in rows close together and build a fodder house over them, with a door at one end.

TRENCHING.—If the soil of your garden is stiff haul on it a liberal quantity of strong well rotted manure, sow over it plaster and ashes in equal portions, also salt spread broadcast; spade deep and trench at least eighteen inches, leaving the land roughly cast up throughout the winter. Next Spring before re-working and putting it in order, spread ashes and fine manure with bone-dust at the rate of 600 lbs. per acre, and you will reduce it to a fine tilth and be rewarded by a crop of more vegetables on a quarter of an acre than you would have got from an acre treated after the old time manner of cultivating a garden with one fourth only of the labor, while the different vegetables will be sweetest and far superior in size. Besides, the same bed, will bear a succession of fine crops the same year without additional manuring. It would be well to apply during early spring, when preparing the beds for seeds, a bushel of refuse salt to each quarter acre, to kill worms, slugs, &c., and give healthy life to the vegetable products.

Plants growing on walls.

PLANTS set against walls and piazzas frequently suffer in the summer from want of water, even when the ground near them is wet. Draw away the soil around each plant so as to form a basin; fill it with a bucket full of water, allowing it time to gradually soak away, and when the surface has dried a little, draw the soil in loosely over it, and it will do without water for some weeks. If water is merely poured on the surface it makes it more compact by the weight of the water, and the harder the soil becomes, the easier it dries; and the result is, the more water you give the is wanted.—*Gardeners Monthly*

THE POTATO CROP.—The Germantown Telegraph says:—We have never known the potato to be so excellent in quality as the present season. But they are not only this, but the yield is greater than for years, and the size is enormous. One farmer informs us that he has a specimen of the Early Rose that weighed 2½ pounds. This variety which now appears to be equal to the best ever raised in this section, cannot be surpassed. They break open in snowy whiteness, and are enough to tempt anyone to try a second one.

THE BLACKBERRY.—The blackberry is common to both Europe and this country, and is one of the most extensively consumed of all wild fruits. Cultivation greatly improves its quality and a more ready sale can thus be obtained for it. Ex-Governor Ross, of Delaware, has eighty acres devoted to blackberries, from which he annually realizes a handsome sum. In some sections an extensive business is done in drying the fruit. Salem N. C., containing about three thousand inhabitants, in three years shipped over 3,000,000 pounds of dried blackberries, for which nearly a half million dollars were realized. The annual crop in North Carolina is estimated to be worth \$400,000. In many other States it is also a source of considerable profit.

Over a million gallons of petroleum oil are daily exported from New York. The aggregate exports this year are 112,000,000 against 84,000,000 gallons last year.

"That's our family tree," said an Arkansas youth as he pointed to a vigorous hemlock, and added, 'a good many of our folks have been hung on that tree, for borresin' hosses after dark.'

HORTICULTURAL.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Winter Pears—How to Have Them.

All lovers—and who are not—of this delicious fruit, who have observed the fruit stores of Baltimore, about the time of the holidays, and for weeks after, know that the supply of Pears which we eat during the winter are nearly all from California, a long journey off.

Now, there is no natural reason, or obstacle, why all our supply should not be raised in the region of the Potomac, the Patapsco, or the Patuxent. Pears raised in this region, which have been shown at the American Pomological Convention, for several years, were equal in size, shape and flavor, with those shown from any other section of our country. And the best winter sorts flourish here as well as anywhere, if grown with care.

Then, all that is needed to have an ample supply of home-grown Pears, is proper pains in growing and proper care in preserving them; and in the winter season, particularly, this best of all our fruits commands good prices, sufficient to afford a handsome profit to the grower: and the profit as well as honor of doing this should be secured by our Orchardists, in this region, instead of allowing them to be obtained by California. We have as good a climate and soil for Pears as they have; and we have a dozen or more varieties which can be kept from Christmas to Easter holidays, in rich, delicious condition.

Among others, which have been well tested as good keepers and for excellent flavor, we may name the following size, which in our judgement are most desirable for this region, and in the order named:

Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield, St. Germain, Winter Nelis, and Duchesse de Bordeaux. There are other varieties, which are valuable as long keepers and for quality, which are preferred by many: but the above list is a very good collection, for this region.

In order to have sound, thrifty trees, and large, smooth, long-keeping fruit, it is best to select a Northern or North-Western Slope, and soil in which clay predominates, made rich by plenty of manure and ashes or lime, and made warm, dry and porous with deep culture and good drainage. Particularly for Winter Pears, to be long keepers, Northern and North-Western Slopes are far preferable; also, for long keeping apples. Pears, for all seasons, like clay-lands, but deeply cultivated and thoroughly drained, with ashes and salt among the fertilizers applied; there is much less danger of blight.

I am an earnest lover of Pears—it is my favorite fruit—and it is my desire, if possible, to stimulate or induce our orchardists to engage much more extensively in the raising of Winter Pears, which can be made much more remunerative than raising winter apples; for these pears can be raised nearly as cheaply as apples, and but little more trouble will be needed to save them through the winter, while they will then command three or four times as good prices as apples, from Christmas to Easter.

Besides, pears raised and saved here, and taken fresh into market, will be readily preferred to California Pears, after the long journey from there; those that we have eaten in the winter brought from there are generally insipid and mealy, with but little flavor. Yet, in the absence of any better ones they are readily sold at good prices.

It will soon be time to prepare to set-out the trees, the autumn, in my opinion, is much the best season to plant orchard trees, from the nursery, though the spring will answer very well.

D. S. C.

PLANT TREES YEARLY.—Forty-four years ago the writer of this paragraph pulled by the roots from the banks of a creek in Maryland a young sycamore tree about five feet in height, and of the thickness of his finger. It was as straight as an arrow, and so pleased its possessor that he resolved to replant it in a more desirable location, which he did. It grew thrifty, and a few years ago a measurement of its trunk showed its circumference to be eight feet six inches. It is now a superb tree, the admiration of all who see it, and to its planter a source of inexpressible pleasure. So far as the outlay of time or money was concerned, we might as well have planted fifty or a hundred trees at the time, and had that been done what a treat it would be to look at them.

Why should not every farmer and every farmer's son make it a rule to plant at least one tree every year? Why should not farmer's wives and daughters plant a peach or cherry pit or an apple seed or two every year? The trees that would grow from them might not produce good fruit, and then again it is impossible always that a seedling would be the result, which, as has frequently been the case, would be a fortune to its originator.

At all events new trees would be added to those already in existence. If the fruit was not of good quality the young trees could be budded or grafted and another addition be made to the valuable products of the country. Fruit would become more abundant, less meat would be needed and the general health of the country promoted.—*Phil. Eve. Star.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

Desirable new Strawberries.

There is probably no other fruit in the garden that gives so much pleasure as does the Strawberry. How impatiently is the time awaited when the first berries shall make their appearance. Days before the proper time is the strawberry plot visited in the fruitless search for the earliest berries. Then later in the season, children and grown people too, may be seen wandering among the rows in a pleasant strife to see who can find the largest specimen. Exclamations of victory are heard first from one and then from another, as a giant "Monarch" or some other tempting looking berry is held up to view. At last the berries are brought in to have their sizes noted, some seven, others eight and a few even nine inches in circumference. The vanquished ones seem to take their defeat very easily as they appear to be well satisfied with the possession of the trophies that they have found. Those who are unacquainted with some of the newer and larger occupants of the strawberry garden, will perhaps be pleased with the following descriptions.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—If these mammoth-berries could only be brought into view, these words in their praise would hardly be needed. Their appearance has been hailed with delight by nearly all who have had an opportunity to examine them; and it could hardly be otherwise when their immense size is seen—numbers of berries measuring over seven inches around and one specimen nearly eleven. The plants have the good quality of ripening quite early in the season, and of continuing to furnish their fine flavored berries for fully a month.

THE PIONEER.—Though known and carefully tested for some years by the originator, yet, the past summer has been the first when the people at large have had a good opportunity of examining this splendid berry. Well may it be called *Pioneer* as it promises to take the lead in more ways than one. It is one of the very earliest kinds to ripen—commencing this year before the first of June and continuing in bearing for over a month. There are few kinds that can be found to excel the plants in hardiness, as our severe winters seem to make little if any impression upon it. The bright color and firmness of its beautiful large red berries will render it a special favorite, as well as of unusual value to those who may be growing fruit for market. Bright berries like these—from six to seven inches in circumference—will find few to refuse them.

KERR'S LATE PROLIFIC seems to be a great favorite with some who have tried it. One correspondent writes that he has grown a specimen berry nearly nine inches in circumference, and that he thinks it one of the best. This is larger than I have grown them, but the difference in soils may account for his better success—one locality being sometimes better suited to some varieties than others.

GREAT AMERICAN, with its superb berries weighing over two ounces each, has met with a warm reception this year, such as many a lesser-sized berry might greatly covet.

CAPTAIN JACK and **CRESCENT SEEDLING** are running a close race, each striving to prove that it excels the other in productiveness. The latter has yielded at the rate of over 14,000 quarts to the acre, but the contest can hardly be called finished as yet.

Such are some of the pleasures that the strawberry garden is very willing to afford to all who give it due attention; and if giant vines are desired, then probably few kinds can be found to excel those that are mentioned above. Those planting in the early Fall months will usually succeed in obtaining berries of the largest size the following summer, and may gain nearly a year in the growth of plants by so doing.

R. H. HAINES.

Malden on the Hudson, N. Y.

QUINCUNX.

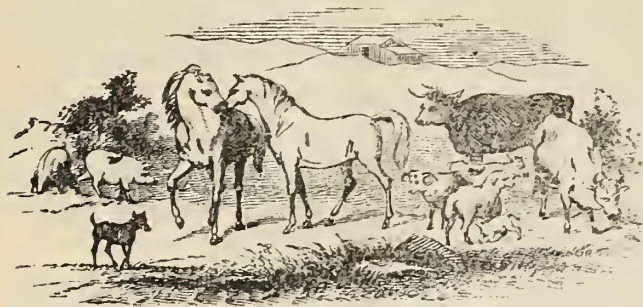
The true quincunx, as orchardists apply the term, is formed by planting trees equi-distant from each other in every direction. It is a very good arrangement, for it enables one to fill up his ground neatly and profitably, and does away with the necessity of his cultivating a single foot of unoccupied space.

If you are proposing to plant some of the smaller varieties of pear trees, ten feet apart will, perhaps, give them space enough. For this distance lay off your rows eight feet eight inches asunder, and your first row of trees ten feet from each other,

The first tree of your second row plant five feet from your starting line, and then go on ten feet apart as before. Begin and plant your third row as you did your first, and your fourth as your second, and so on, breaking joints, as it were, until your space is full. This will give you an orchard in perfect quincunx, the trees standing ten feet apart.

If you desire to plant trees, say twenty feet apart, lay off your rows seventeen feet four inches asunder, and set the trees of your first row twenty feet from each other, following the foregoing directions; that is, setting first tree of second row ten feet from starting point, and the others twenty feet apart, and so on, "breaking joints" as you go.

—*Journal of Progress.*

Live Stock Register.**CUT OF THE COLONEL.**

"The Colonel," now 14 years old, was imported by me in April, 1866, then 3 years old, with Bienvenu, 4 years old, and two mares of 5 and six; and I have a number of colts of pure Percheron-Norman breed—they were from the famous La Perche District of France, and ahead of all France in the breeding of these now world-renowned breed of work horses. There were but a few importations until about 1851 or 1852, when several were brought to Maryland by Messrs. Carroll & McHenry, and they became scattered. About this date a colt was imported into Ohio, called Louis Napoleon, and some years after he was carried to Illinois, and his stock became so popular, it induced an importation from France, in 1868. In the meantime, W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, made, the year after my importation in 1866, his first importation, in 1867, of probably five, which he added to several times of very fine stallions and mares. The stock became so much in demand in the West, that there are now imported from 50 to 100 a year, one shipment alone this year for Illinois of 26 head by one person. In the last year, a Stud Book of this breed was published in Chicago. With over 600 recorded animals of *full* descent, and but a beginning of what has been done, and spreading over the country to California and Oregon. The finest *exportation* was two bought in Kentucky by the Japan Commissioners, and sent from there, by way of San Francisco, to Japan. The stallion was by "the Colonel," and out of a mare imported by Dr. J. P. Thom, of Baltimore. with my lot, and sold with a stallion raised by J. Howard McHenry of Maryland, and sold by him to Dr. Thom, and by him to J. W. Hunt Reynolds, of Frankfort, Ky., and the Commissioners are supposed to have examined this breed well in this country before purchasing, and thus the products of two importers together, in 1866, have been chosen to start the stock in Japan. I must desist from more particulars, to avoid taking up too much of your space, and will say the Colonel weighed, in March,

1,925 lbs., and is probably equal to any of the breed ever imported,—though the cut is very deficient and unfit to be used to do him *justice*. It will be seen it is a breed fast spreading as the horse to elevate, in size and character, the work horses of the country;—and in a word will say, they have fully maintained the good opinion I formed of them in France, seeing them there in 1849 and 1850, at all work; and having turned my attention to improved stock among it to breeding horses, after the great destruction of horse stock during the war, as soon as practical in 1866 I made an importation, and that led the way for others north and west of Virginia,—and the good from it will become as famous as the great and world-renowned Godolphin Arabian, and will lead in a direction, too, more needed in our country's present situation, and benefits are to be reaped therefrom.

S. W. FICKLIN.

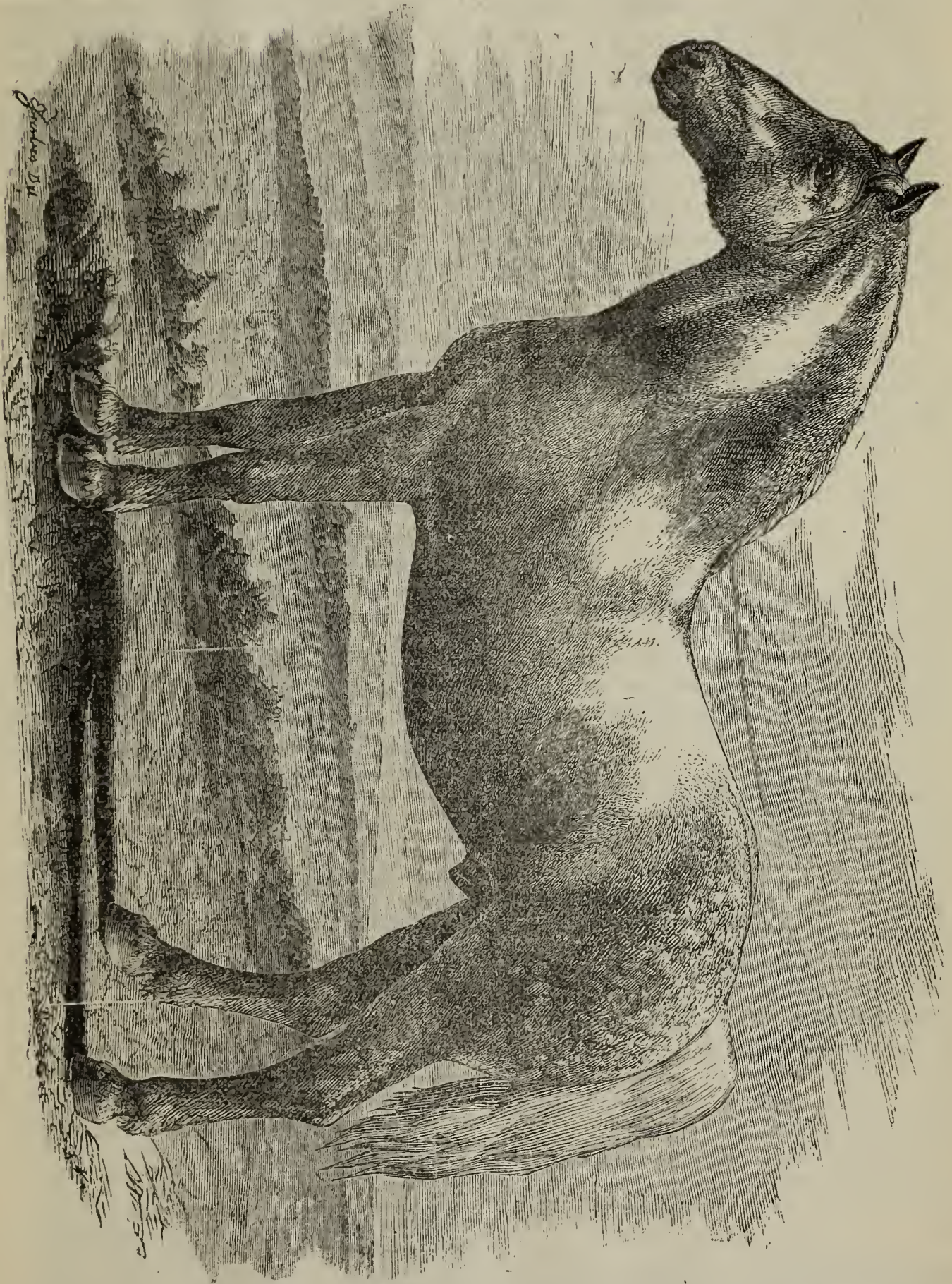
Belmont Stock Farm, near Charlottesville, Va.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last number you gave a cut and sketch of Black Hawk in his 20th year; and in a few weeks he has finished his career, at a ripe old age, and it is due to the great, good and aged to note their end. A brief outline is given of him in your last. After 48 hours of rapid decline, his sands of life ran down during the night of the 11th. And that he should not pass away alone, the grand old thoroughbred mare Daisy, died in her 22nd year. She was a granddaughter of imported Yorkshire and the famous old Boston of the period of 1840—see Bruce's Stud Book. She left a suckling colt by Scathelock, and bred 15 years on Belmont Stock Farm with Black Hawk. He preceded her eight years. Thus he descended from his best days, for eighteen years, into a joint grave with Daisy, who died during the same night, after a briefly marked decline, and are buried on the edge of a grove and on an eminence looking to the east, on the edge of a beautiful grass field, divided by an Osage orange hedge from a half-mile trotting-track that he and his descendants have speeded around alone for years past. Many of their blood are on the Farm and scattered over this part of Virginia and among the trotters and runners of the country, and the owners of such may note their aged and simultaneous endings and joint place of rest, where a proper marble will soon be placed to mark the spot and give notice to the lovers of good horses in ages to come, that they may walk lightly over their shaded sod, and last resting place.

S. W. FICKLIN.

Belmont Stock Farm, Va., Oct. 13, 1877.

"COLONEL."



OUR DRAFT HORSES.—The importation of the best specimens of the draft horse to this country from Europe goes on apace, and we shall soon be in a position to challenge the world in the quality of our draft stock, as we already are in our roadsters and running horses.

This importation of the draft breeds is comparatively a new enterprise, but is rapidly making itself felt in the superior quality of the truck and dray horses seen upon the streets of our principal cities. Very early in the history of the American colonies, the importation of the best racing blood of England was commenced, and it has been kept up to the present time, so that there is but little difference in the quality of racing stock of the two countries at the present day; but our draft stock has been permitted mainly to take care of itself until within the last twenty-five years. Since that time there has been a constantly increasing demand for the best blood of foreign countries, and importations of the choicest specimens of the draft horse from England, Scotland and France have been numerous. Those from the latter country having taken the lead in point of numbers, especially in the Western States. We do not propose to enter into a discussion as to the comparative merits of these breeds. All have crossed kindly with our native mares, and all have marked substantial improvement, at least in the size of our draft stock, and some of the very best results have been obtained by a commingling of the blood of two or more of these imported strains.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT FOR THE FARMER is mutton. It may safely be said to cost nothing, as the fleece from a sheep of a good breed will amply pay for its keeping. Then, for additional profit, there are a lamb or two, the pelt of the animal if killed at home, the excellent manure from its droppings, and the riddance of the pastures from weeds, to which sheep are destructive foes. With the exception of poultry, mutton is also the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed, by a single hand, in an hour, and in the warmest weather it can be readily disposed of before it spoils. Science and experience both declare it's the healthiest kind of meat, and a foolish prejudice alone prefers pork, which, whether fresh or salt, is the unhealthiest of all. When people gain more wisdom, farmers will keep more sheep.

Mrs. Robb of Corpus Christi, is called the "Cattle Queen of Texas." She owns 75,000 acres of land, on which 15,000 head of cattle are fattened for market each year.

RECIPES FOR FARMERS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—What we call fever and ague might be banished from the country as a general disease, if two things were done: 1. Have a fire kindled every morning at daylight, from spring to fall, in the family room, into which all the family should repair from their chambers, and there remain until breakfast is taken. 2. Let a fire be kindled in the family room a short time before sundown; let every member of the family repair to it, and there remain until supper is taken.

In both cases the philosophy of the course marked out consists in two things:—First. The fire rarefies the malaria and causes it to ascend above the breathing point. Second. The food taken into the stomach creates an activity of circulation which repels disease.—*Halls' Journal of Health*.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says:—It may not be out of place, as a severe epidemic is prevailing among our horses, to give a hint that may save many of them from the loss of animals. I have had two already attacked with the prevailing influenza, and one of them was so bad that the water which he attempted to drink would run back through his nostrils, the throat being so choked up by the mucous matter which had gathered in the passage that he could not swallow. I gave this horse a bran mash as hot as I could bear my hand in it, in a pail set on the ground, so that the steam from it might pass up and loosen the matter which hindered him from eating or drinking. It is the steaming that does this, as well as the warm, moist, soft food, of which the horse eats all he can. I then took a half pound of black antimony, and two pounds of ground flax seed, and mixed them well, and gave a tablespoonful every day till the horse was better, then twice a week only till he was fully recovered. With me this treatment cured the distemper of a year or two ago.

REMEDY FOR HOVEN IN CATTLE.—The *Practical Farmer* says:—We once saved the life of a shorthorn bull which cost us very near \$600 in three minutes, by twisting a wisp of hay into a band, placing it in his mouth, and tying it up tightly behind the horns. The working of the jaws to get of rid of this encumbrance liberates the gas in the stomach and relief is immediate. We know by trial ourselves that this remedy is effectual, safe and simple. One of best Chester county farmers, when his cows have hoven, tells us he uses a broom-handle the same way, because quick action is necessary, and this is soonest at hand. Anything binding on the corners of the mouth, so as to excite action of the jaws of the animal to get rid of it, will answer.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Proprietor.

COL. S. S. MILLS, Conducting Editor.

OFFICE, 141 WEST PRATT STREET,
Opposite Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

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Five copies and more, one dollar each.

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The subscription price of the MARYLAND FARMER, single copy, is \$1.50 per annum.

In clubs, of five or more, \$1.00 each; and names may still be added to the clubs already made up at the same price.

Any one taking the trouble to get up a club of five, and sending us *five dollars*, can have a sixth copy gratis.

Any subscriber who will get a new subscriber can send us the \$1.00 and keep the 50 cents as commission for his trouble.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

To POST MASTERS.—You will see that the subscription price of the MARYLAND FARMER is \$1.50 per year; but you will be allowed a commission of 50 cents on each subscriber that you will send us; that is, send us \$1.00 and keep 50 cents on each.

Post Masters are respectfully requested to obtain subscribers and retain the percentage.

COL. S. SANDS MILLS, Conducting Editor, we deeply regret to say, has been ill for some weeks past, and this distressing sickness of our friend must plead our apology for any imperfections our readers may discover in the columns of the Maryland Farmer for October and November.

OUR NEW OFFICE.—The present number is worked off in our new office, and by our new steam engine and boiler. We have moved into the second building from the old quarters, 141 instead of 145, West Pratt Street—yet we found it a big job, which took up so much time and caused so much confusion, as to cause the delay in getting out the November number of our Magazine. The like shall not occur again.

We feel well paid for this trouble, as we are in larger and pleasanter rooms, and where we can offer a more agreeable welcome to our friends and patrons, whose visits we shall, at all times, be pleased to receive.

NOTICE.

We have during the month past sent out our bills to all who are in arrears to the Maryland Farmer to January 1st 1878, and respectfully request them to remit us the amount of their respective accounts by an early mail. We are about opening a new set of subscription books for 1878, and shall transfer only such names as are paid up. We dislike to trouble our friends with gentle reminders but they will admit we cannot publish a first-class Magazine except at a great loss, unless our subscribers assist us to do so, by prompt payments.

We have no doubt but that all our friends will promptly answer our requests and renew for 1878; and we shall endeavor to make this *old stand-by*, the Maryland Farmer, better than ever it has been. Under the anticipated new arrangement, with prompt paying subscribers, new energy and life will be infused, and a largely increased list of subscribers and advertisers will be the consequence.

We hope our subscribers will not suppose, because the bills sent out are in some instances of small amount that delay in remittance will not inconvenience the publisher.

The monthly expenses of

"THE MARYLAND FARMER"

are very large, and must be met by the aggregate of such small sums as are due by individuals.

Subscriptions continued unless arrears are paid and ordered discontinued.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MARYLAND FARMER.
1878.

The Maryland Farmer is a first-class, reliable Journal of 32 pages reading matter; and is sent, post paid, for \$1.50 per year.

It has been established nearly fifteen years, and its whole make up is most generally from the pens of competent and able writers all over the country.

It's numbers are generally illustrated with useful electrotypes &c., for the farmer, merchant, and dairyman; and is in convenient form for binding, with a complete index at the end of each volume.

It has more readers than any other like magazine printed south of Philadelphia, and has the support of the best of advertisers, who well know its value.

Persons subscribing now will receive the Magazine for the balance of the year 1877 free.

**NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO GET UP
CLUBS !!!**

Agents and canvassers wanted at every place, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed.

For terms to agents, specimen copies and any information, address,

Maryland Farmer,

141 W. Pratt Street.

TURK'S CAP SQUASH.—One of the finest specimens of this superior winter vegetable, was shown us lately by Mr. J. H. Hellman, of St. Denis, Baltimore Co. It measured 13 inches in circumference. The first 4 inches in height was crimson colored, then a bright green band half an inch and surmounted with a top 10 inches in circumference four inches deep, with a little knob on the top of it, like a tassel, all light orange or lemon color. It is a natural fac-simile of a Turk's Cap. The vine ran up a peach tree and bore good sized squashes, at least eight feet above ground. This species is nearly equal to the Hubbard Squash and is very ornamental.

SIZE OF A JAPAN QUINCE.—This is known as a shrub plant of floral beauty, and elegant hedges are grown from it. In rich soils, however, by itself and left untrimmed, it will, in a few years, become a broad spreading feature of beauty, twelve feet high and twenty or more feet broad, with thousands of flowers. The old scarlet variety may be planted, and two years thereafter grafted on its various branches with other varieties of colors from pure white to deep blood red, and form, in a few years, a gem of transcendent beauty.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Maryland Agricultural College.

OCTOBER 24, 1877.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—In the October number of the *American Farmer*, under the heading of "they have paid the debt," the editor says:

Now, it would be interesting to have some one answer the following:

When did the Board audit the accounts of the present registrar? Has it ever audited them since his appointment.

When the above statement was made, (alluding to the payment of the old debt) *and up to the date of the September meeting*, was there not at least one *unsatisfied judgment* against the College of a considerable amount? also, an unpaid note of a larger figure? also, advertising accounts due more than one journal in the state, and due more than two years? And other bills of a greater or less sums?

In answer to the above I would say:

1. That the present registrar was only elected on the 11th day of September last. The accounts of the retiring registrar *were* audited and the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Whitman) made his report to the Board of Trustees on that day.

2. There has been no occasion to audit the accounts of the present registrar.

3. The only *unsatisfied judgment* I know of is a bill sent to the College by the editor of the *American Farmer*, and of which there was no record here. He has been informed that if the former President or Registrar would certify to it, it would be paid.

4. There *was* a note due "of a larger figure." It was taken up on the 7th of this month with money paid us by the Comptroller of the State, and which was not given us until that time. All other notes were paid with the same money. This sum was very properly included in our assets by the Registrar in his report of June last.

5. Advertising accounts due the journals of the State are being paid as fast as presented. The Registrar has been forced to write to many editors to send their bills as we find no record of them here.

6. We have no other old bills to pay that we know of.

Respectfully,

WM. H. PARKER, *President.*

I have seen a young man who despised the counsel of the wise and advice of the good, and his career end in poverty and wretchedness,

"We Have Scotched the Snake, Not Killed it."

The *American Farmer* began its attacks upon the Agricultural College some three years ago, and still continues its misrepresentations about this Institution.

The underhanded attempt to call a meeting of the stockholders for the 9th of August last, was only in keeping with its whole course in regard to the College. Any one who has read the articles published in the *American Farmer*, for three years past, or more, will not fail to see, that this paper has been inimical and unjust to the College. Notwithstanding, all efforts to bring the management of the College into disrepute, the stockholders at the September meeting, called chiefly through the exertions of the junior editor, proved they had no confidence in his representations, or in his general views as to how the Institution should be conducted. A very large majority vote, proved that they condemned Mr. Sands, and endorsed most complementarily the action and present policy pursued in the management of the Maryland Agricultural College, by the President, Faculty and Trustees, who have been in their respective offices for the two years past, with one exception; and some have been in the Board of Trustees for several years, one of them—Col. Earle ever since the first Board was elected, after the College had been built. In face of all this, he continues his attacks by insinuating queries and innuendoes. We find him, going out of his way to hunt up little trifles, which can be turned into the small capital of ridicule, by which he can if possible, make the College contemptible and any or all of the Trustees and Faculty ridiculous if not censurable.

As an evidence of the way Mr. Sands puts forth his queries, he having asked if the debt of the College has really been paid, suggests that there are outstanding small claims not paid. He gives no proof of such an assertion. But does it prove that the report of the President is untrue, when it says the *debt*—the great incubus of \$13,000—has been paid, because a few small claims and daily expenses are unpaid, when the College has to its credit in bank—in the annual resources from the State and National Government—much more than will cover any out-standing "small claims" against it. He insinuates in one article that the report of the Register has not been audited, when he must have known that the report of Col. Jones, the late Register, was examined by a committee and approved, and so reported. But he adroitly asks, if the account of the *present* Register (italics ours) been ever audited, when Mr. Sands knew that at the moment he wrote this query that the *present*

register had just been elected in place of Col. Jones and had no account to audit. At the proper time doubtless they will be audited, but the *time* for that will be after he has had something in hand to account for, not directly upon the heel of his appointment to office, before any funds had come into his hands.

Again, our neighbor has gone out of the way to insinuate that as Mr. E. Whitman is a trustee, the College is made to subserve his interest in buying his fertilizers. Now, this is grossly unjust, and what we could not have supposed Mr. Sands capable of. E. Whitman did not sell the British Mixture, or any of the Whitman fertilizers, a long list of which Mr. Sands gives; to show *apparently* to the unsophisticated, what an immense amount of fertilizers were bought by the College of Mr. Whitman. In an article in the same number of the *American Farmer*, he says, the College has been "and is run in the interest of a few individuals." He carefully avoids stating the fact that the College bought 1,000 bushels of shell-lime, and largely more from many other dealers in fertilizers than from *Mr. E. B. Whitman*, whose business is entirely separate from E. Whitman, one of the trustees. Now, this is what Prof. Jones reported:

"I have seeded 21 acres in wheat, experimenting with three standard fertilizers procured from E. B. Whitman, Baltimore, namely: British Mixture, Phosphate of Lime and Bone Dust. The wheat was drilled in, seeded with timothy and clover, and rolled down in the spring. *The result will be reported after harvest. The present prospect for a good crop is promising.* There are 15 acres seeded in oats and clover, fertilized with phosphate of lime in fine condition. This year's corn crop of 26 acres is top-dressed with 1000 bushels of lime, and fertilized in the hill, one-third with Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, from John Merryman & Co.; one-third, Ammoniated Superphosphate, from Maryland Manufacturing Company, and the other third with Bone Compound, from Mr. Moore, Georgetown, D. C."

Again, how frank and fair in statements is Mr. Sands, when speaking of the report of the Professor of Agriculture, he says: "We will show from the report of the Professor of Agriculture, the intelligent, pains-taking and useful manner in which experiments have been carried on for the benefit of the farmers of Maryland; *premising that it is designed to submit this document and the reports of the professors, as included in the "Register," as the full and correct report, required by law to be presented to the Legislature.*" The italics are ours. What right has he to *premise* or presume that the "Register" submitted to the Trustees is to be the

sole report, to be submitted to the Legislature, or, to be submitted at all in its present form? Does not the Professor of Agriculture, after stating what fertilizers, &c., he was experimenting with, and on what crops, says that "*the results will be reported?*" When? Why as soon as the crops can be gathered. The report was written in June, before the wheat and oats were fit for harvest, and when the potatoes were hardly beginning to grow. The Legislature will doubtless have the benefit of the results from these experiments.

We intended to have entered further into the examination of Mr. Sands' disingenuous statements and special pleadings; but while writing—Capt. Parker's categorical, straightforward answers to Mr. Sands' questions, have come to hand, and fully supply what we would have said, hence we conclude abruptly, by hoping that this educational reformer will in future rely on facts and arguments, and drop bombastic sarcasm and ridicule, in which *role*, he evidently is no proficient.

AMONG THE FAIRS.

FREDERICK COUNTY FAIR.

We attended the Frederick County Fair, and were gratified with our visit. Our expectations were more than realized. The location of the Fair ground is admirable, and the surrounding scenery unequalled by that afforded by any State or County Agricultural Society in this or any other country. The crowd was immense on the day President Hayes visited the Fair. It was estimated that 20,000 people were within the enclosure at one time.

The display of agricultural machinery was large and of rare excellence. The show of horses and cattle, sheep and hogs, was numerous and very superior.

The exhibition in the halls of the horticultural and household manufacture department was a triumphant success for the latter, manifesting the great taste, skill and industry of the lady exhibitors of bread, cakes, pickles, preserves, jellies, wax-work, needle-work, wines, cordials, canned fruits, &c. And, in the former, proving the advanced progress of horticulture in that portion of Maryland, as also attesting to the fertility of Frederick County lands. The Marble-head squash were superior to any ever exhibited, we believe, and would have astonished Mr. Gregory, the original propagator of this superb winter vegetable. The fruits were all fine, but the quinces were the best we ever have seen.

The stock which attracted our attention most was the following:

The Premium Berkshire boar; an uncommonly fine animal.

A very pretty (2nd premium) Berkshire (?) sow. From the thinness and fineness of her hair, we should pronounce her an Essex.

There were South-Down, Cotswold, mixed, long wool, and Merino breed of sheep. While we have often seen finer single specimens of each breed, the entire exhibit was very creditable. Mr. McKiny had a splendid South-Down buck and pretty ewe lambs. Mr. W. Brentlinger took 1st premium on Cotswold ram and on South-Down ewe, both very good animals.

Among the cattle, we saw Devons and Jerseys which were fair, and two superior Alderney bulls. The display of Durhams was excellent. The herd from Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, commanded attention and praise for the intelligence and enterprise of the venerable fathers who manage the out-door affairs of that celebrated Institution of learning.

D. J. Snook, took premiums for several of his Short Horns; his oldest bull and a cow were also greatly admired.

The cynosure for all eyes was the "Hayfield's" Herd, of John Merryman, Baltimore county, Md. It was a remarkable collection of Hereford cattle, among which were the Centennial first premium bull, cow, heifer and calf. One heifer was immense for her age, and as beautiful as a picture from the easel of Rosa Bonheur could be.

The crowning attraction of the short-horn exhibition, was the Red-Durham or short-horns, from the blue grass region of Kentucky; some 20 or more bulls, cows, heifers and calves were exhibited by Lewis H. Long, Esq., Webster farm, near Dover, Mason county, Kentucky. All were very beautiful specimens of that celebrated breed of cattle. We greatly admired the big bull, *Wiley Oxford, jr.*, 4 years old, red, weight 2,700 lbs., also his son *Lord Heddleston*, red, with white tail, 1 year old.

Mr. Long received first or second premiums for the following: Red Rose 2d, Red Rose 7th, Red Rose 8th, Alice B, 5th, Lady Heddleston 3rd, the dam of Lord Heddleston 4th, Wiley Oxford, jr., Lord Heddleston 4th, and Young Danton, 2 months old, by Wiley Oxford, jr., and out of Red Rose 2d.

We sincerely hope that our breeders of fine stock will see that it is to their interest not to let one of this Kentucky herd of Short-Horns go back home; but retain it within the limits of our state as a nucleus, from which stock can be reared that will compete with any to be found in the United States.

Under the excellent management of President Falconer and his coadjutors (the officers of the Society,) the Frederick Fair was an immense success pecuniarily and in every other respect. Long may it be successful!

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual fair of this association in conjunction with the Carroll County Society, held this year its meeting at Westminster, Carroll Co., Md., on the 16th October, and continued four days.

The weather was charming, the grounds were beautiful, and the arrangements were capital. Our limits prevent a detailed list of articles offered and the premiums awarded. We can only make mention of such things as attracted mostly our attention. Of horses of heavy draft, we were pleased with all the stallions, but Mr. W. T. Walters' beautiful Percheron horse, a "Prince" indeed, and a horse called Black Bill, (owners name we did not learn,) were grand specimens of those useful horses for the farm and road.

Mr. Clabaugh's distinguished racers (Viator and Vauxhall) were in good plight, and looked each one every inch a race-horse.

Agricultural Implements—were many and arranged by Chief Marshal Maynard, in a most admirable manner. The Messrs. Cromwell and Congdon made a fine display.

B. F. Shriver made a large and creditable display of thorough-breds. L. Meengar's Hamiltonians attracted great attention. Mr. T. B. Dorsey had fine young stock.

SWINE.—B. F. Shriver exhibited a fine Poland China sow and other fine specimens of different breeds.

Mr. Chas. Mitten, a remarkable fine Chester sow.

Ed. Lynch, Westminster, showed superior Essex and Yorkshire swine.

John Tracy had a pen of 20 Chester Whites, we estimated below the general estimate that we heard made by good judges, at 10,000 lbs. What a sight that pen was to every farmer who knows what the value of pork is, and how astounding it was to the hundreds of hog-raisers who still hold on to the "land pikes"—a pen of 20 of which at two years old would not weigh 3,000 lbs. after eating double the food. But the crowning feature of the swine exhibition was the extensive one of Mr. Alexander Fulford, Bel-Air Harford County, Md. His Berkshires were splendid; among them, his three Centennial sows, the beautiful pictures of which were published some time ago in the MARYLAND FARMER, though life-like, hardly do them full jus-

tice; they are certainly perfect pictures of the perfection of swine beauty, with even more size than the epicurean would like. His boar, bred by himself and his Canada bred boar, *Compton*, were very fine. His premium boar (imported from England) took a first premium at Swindon, England, before he was shipped to America. Take Mr. Fulford's exhibition of swine altogether, we have never seen beaten at any fair. The swine show of nearly every kind of improved breed, was a superb one.

Horned Cattle.—In this department, there was a great show of Jerseys, Alderneys, Devons, Herefords and Short-Horns. The Jerseys and Alderneys were excellent. The Devons, in great force exhibited by Mr. Frank Brown, were beautiful beyond compare, and up to those that were wont to be seen on the famous estate of the late George Patterson, of Howard County, the renowned founder of the herd, still kept with like care on the same farm, by the present exhibitor. Of the celebrated herd of Herefords, from Hayfield's, exhibited by Hon. J. Merryman, President of the State Society, nothing need be said, as they have taken the Centennial Premiums'; and premiums wherever they have been exhibited. This distinguished breeder sent a part of his herd to Frederick, as noticed elsewhere, and while there, the beautiful little calf (only five days old,) we saw at Westminster, was calved, just after its mother had been adorned with the blue ribbon, at the Frederick Show; it should be christened *Frederick the 1st*, or, *Frederica*, according to its sex. The genial owner may well be proud of his unsurpassed herd.

Mr. L. H. Long's magnificent herd of Red-Durhams or Short-Horns were there in all their beauty and grandeur. His largest bull (Wiley Oxford,) is immense, and has the symmetry of the best bred race-horse. He has exchanged his premium year old, Lord Heddleston, (we admired so much at Frederick,) last week for a noble roan cow, who cost in England, over \$1,000, a few years ago. We again repeat what we have said before in these pages, that it will be a shame if our Maryland breeders let this herd of cattle return to Kentucky.

Sheep.—There were Merinos, Lincolnshire, Cotswold, mixed breeds, &c. A large and notable display. South Downs, of John Tracy, from the almshouse, Westminster, were very superior, also, the Lincolns of Messrs. Gittinger and Thomas. There were many other excellent sheep exhibited by several breeders; very creditable to them and worthy of being "*highly commended*."

Poultry was good as far as it went; but it was too scarce in numbers to make it even interesting. Mr. T. B. Dorsey's Pekin ducks, some

bronze turkies, to remind us of Thanksgiving day, and Mr. C. E. Boilean's show, were the most attractive. The latter gentleman from Middletown, Frederick county, seemed to be lucky in first premiums. He had Dominiques, Cochins, Dark Brahma, and several other varieties of fowls.

Horticulture.--We noticed some curiously shaped white winter squash variety, not named, exhibited by Mrs. Schaeffer. Immense and smooth Colorado squash, by J. F. Gardner, of Finksburgh. Mr. H. E. Morelock, of Westminster, exhibited some very superior white corn and some red Iowa corn. The latter struck us as a splendid variety, well worthy of extensive cultivation, or at least a trial by our own farmers. It was represented to be prolific, and to make white meal. It had every appearance of an oily corn, and possessing marked fattening qualities. The grains and the ears both were large and long and heavy. C. J. Wooley, of Westminster, took the 1st premium for the largest and best display of vegetables. David Witter, of Union Town, had enormous sugar trough gourds. The horticultural display was not what might or ought to have been expected from the rich agricultural country surrounding the fair grounds.

In the floral hall we were disappointed, we are sorry to say. The fruits were not compared with what we saw two years ago, at the Carroll County Fair. The ladies household department was, as is always the case with that department in every fair held at Westminster, highly creditable to the industry, skill and ingenuity of the fair women, old and young of Carroll county, where, as elsewhere, they can if they try, always beat the men-folks in making a show.

There were many interesting features connected with this joint exhibition, which will render it well worthy of remembrance, and in the future to be imitated. On Thursday, Judge P. F. Wickes, of York, Pa., but a native Marylander, delivered the annual address; it was able and eloquent and received by the great crowd with loud applause. On Friday, the grounds were visited by Captain Parker, President of the Agricultural College of Maryland, and some of the Professors, with a detachment of 40 students in their neat grey uniforms. They were received cordially and with proper ceremony by the officers of the associations, and made a marked impression upon the large concourse of ladies and farmers there assembled.

THE WICOMICO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR—Held its meeting at Salisbury, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October. We learn it was highly creditable to all who participated in making it an exhibition which elicited the encouraging approv-

al of all visitors who were in attendance. We hope to get a notice of the proceedings for our next number from the graphic pen of our valued correspondent from Wicomico.

TALBOT COUNTY FAIR—We learn was a success, and hope in our next number to find room for the eloquent address of Dr. Ninian Pinkney.

HARFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its Fourth Annual Exhibition on its fine grounds, near Bel-Air, October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, and we regret that our previously promised visit to Frederick, happened on the same days, which, prevented our acceptance of the kind invitation of R. HARRISS ARCHER, ESQ., President of the Harford County Society.

The extracts we make from the graphic description given by the *Bel-Air Democrat*, show how successful was the meeting. We congratulate the officers of the society and the people of Harford upon the continued prosperity of this enterprise, which rivals any other county association in this or any other state, both in superiority and number of various exhibits, and in the crowds of spectators. We learn that the attendance was very large each day. The *Democrat* says:

The exhibition of live stock was ahead of any previous to it, especially in the matter of horses. Mr. Scott's Hambletonian colt took the first premium in his class and Mr. Henry W. Archer's colt, likewise a descendant of the old horse, received second honors.

The cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, was also a decided improvement in these departments.

The vegetable exhibit was very interesting and showed improvement upon its predecessors. Some extraordinary beets, squashes and cabbage divided admiration with California cucumbers more than a yard long.

The fruit exhibition was of tempting luxuriousness. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes in rich profusion and infinite variety loaded the boards. The ladies' work, however, was the strong point of the exhibition. So many beautiful objects of art and testimonials of skill and industry in the shape of tapestry, embroidery and all kinds of tasteful needle work, such beautiful designs in wax work and leather and other materials so wonderfully pretty, that the material was forgotten in looking at the workmanship; such a splendid assortment of preserves and pickles of all kinds; such a beautiful display of honey as was surely never excelled by any in story or experience; these and many other articles of which want of time to see and space to enumerate accounts for the omission made the ladies' department, one which did themselves

and the exhibition the greatest credit.

The exhibition of machinery and agricultural implements showed considerable advance in these labor-saving contrivances.

There were the customary side shows and diversions which the crowd enjoy and which add to the hilarity of the scene.

On the second day the assembly was much larger. The procession of agricultural machines and improved farm stock was very imposing.

Shortly after noon Mr. James Buchanan, the selected orator of the day, took his place in the grand stand and delivered the address in a clear, ringing voice, which was heard in all parts of the grand stand and by several hundred farmers who collected before the orator on the quarter stretch. Mr. Buchanan was greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of his address and congratulated by the officers of the association and numerous friends.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE ALEXANDRIA FAIR,—Continued.

SECOND DAY.

The Fair and Cattle Show of the "Woodlawn Farmers' Club," on Thursday, was largely attended and there were some additional entries, including a beautiful large cornucopia of fruits and flowers, by Mrs. Wm. Huuter; also delicious preserved fruits by the same estimable lady.

In the afternoon, some enjoyment was produced by the stepping of the fast horses.

Ancient cracker cutters and stamps of a hundred years ago were on hand, in contrast with those of the present year.

The premium for the best specimen of winter wheat was awarded to Levi Stiles; second best to Hilman Troth. These specimens weighed 64 pounds to the measured bushel, and were very handsome.

CLOSING DAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

There were many things at this splendid fair not yet noticed.

The people of Alexandria have done much to encourage this display of the farmers, and it is believed they will make arrangements for permanent annual shows of this kind.

Some of the exhibitions not before mentioned were—horses and sheep, by Walter Walton; a new and useful cultivator, by Beni. Barton; corn, by N. W. Pierson, Stacy and Wm. Snowdon; horses, by V. Baker, C. and J. Ballenger; rye and oats, by W. Gillingham; wheat and sweet corn, by C. Lukens; cauliflowers, by Thos. Carroll; nice

rye and brown bread, by Miss Barton; premium butter, by Lizzy Snowdon; butter and cake, by Mrs. Lukens and Miss Josey Baker; a gas machine, which furnished (free) fine light for the rooms, by Thomas Hogan; delicious coffee, for the Society, by Dr. E. P. Howland; besides large quantities of butter, cake, bread, cheese, and preserves, by various persons not known to the writer. A very ingenious and original "Universal Clock," showing the time at Washington and principal capitals in Europe, all on one dial, invented and made by Henry Wildt, Alexandria.

D. S. C.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Transplanting Trees.

Transplanting fruit or forest trees is a very simple operation, but there are some points to be regarded if we would see them prosper:

The proper preparation of the soil.

Care in taking up, so as not to injure the small fibrous roots.

Setting firmly, so that there shall be no vacant spaces around the roots.

And planting with as little delay as possible.

There is but little danger of digging a hole too large, or of pulverizing the earth too fine, to receive a tree.

Hard lumps of earth, sods, or stones, are very unpalatable food for a newly set tree.

In regard to taking up trees, some roots will be mutilated, with the utmost care. Attention to this will save a year's growth to a tree. The small fibrous roots are the more important ones, as they are the feeders which supply the tree with nourishment, and these are the ones most likely to be injured or destroyed.

All roots should be examined, and all those injured should be cut back to sound wood before resetting.

While the tree is out of the ground, the roots should be protected from the air and sun. Many trees are ruined by lying so exposed while the holes are being dug to receive them. Always have the ground prepared before removing the tree from its former position, then set as speedily as possible, working the fine earth well in among the roots, and we have a reasonable assurance that our labor has not been in vain.

H. E. L.

Mandarin, Florida.

The very large quantity of 430,000,000 pounds of resin (or *rosin*) was produced in the United States in the year 1876.

It is estimated that the wheat crops of Ohio this season will be worth 120,000,000, and hay \$20,000,000.

For the Maryland Farmer.

How to have finest Specimens of Fruits.

One bushel of extra large, fair and smooth peaches or pears will sell for twice or thrice the price obtained for inferior, ordinary specimens, such as generally glut the market, and there is far more satisfaction to the grower to have fine, large superior fruit. Then, besides the higher price, there are other greater profits from superior fruit over the common article, which lies in the handling; it costs doubly as much to handle and market two bushels of inferior pears that bring only two dollars per bushel, as it does one bushel that brings four dollars. The freight and market expense of a basket of peaches which brings two dollars is no greater than that which brings seventy-five cents.

This is plain enough to every one who thinks of it, but every one does not think of or realize it. Every family of good liver, every fruit and confectionery store, and every good hotel which serves a nice dessert.—all of these will always prefer to buy fair, handsome, fruit, at an increased price, to buying inferior fruit at a lower price. And it will cost very little (if any) more to produce the first-class article than the third-class; while the pride and pleasure, to every intelligent grower, must be far greater in the production of the handsomest article.

HOW TO DO IT.

There are two principal modes, besides others, for securing large, handsome fruit. One is—*thinning out*, so that only a few specimens shall be allowed to grow on a small branch, and no two should be nearer than several inches apart. Where only a few trees—and of the medium size—are grown, this in a most desirable plan and secures the fairest fruits; but it would be tedious and almost impracticable in the case of a large number of trees.

Another way is to *head in* the long, spreading branches, so that none shall reach far out from the body of the tree. *Cut back* the young, long wood which extends farthest from the tree. This will leave only well matured short branches or limbs to bear fruit, which will give a less number, but a larger and better quality of fruit; while they will be much less liable to break down or split off the limbs and injure the trees, as is too often the case, especially with peach trees in large orchards.

This work of *cutting back* and pruning can be done during late autumn and in winter, when farm work is usually not driving and when the trees will feel it less and the wounds become closed or healed

before sap-time in the spring. And the longest slender limbs, shooting up at the top, too far out of reach for convenient gathering and liable to be worse shaken by winds, should also be cut back. But care should be taken *not* to cut away the lower branches, which shade the ground and trunk and roots from the hot rays of the sun. The hot sun coming in contact with the body of the tree, in winter when it is frozen, and even in summer, is really what injures and blights trees more than any other cause; so, also, heating the ground near the surface roots is highly injurious.

Then, to have the largest fair fruits, and healthy, vigorous trees, the *thinning out* or *heading back* with *low pruning* processes, should be adopted and carefully practised.

D. S. C.

MULCHING.—A mulch to the plant is as a shelter to the cow in winter. The latter will fill the pail and gather flesh during the summer, but if she is turned out in the storms and exposed to the blasts of winter, she will be little able to enter upon the important duties of her office in the spring. So with the rose-bush, which when the "last rose of summer" and the last leaf of autumn have "faded and gone," should be treated to a mulching of course leaves, straw, or litter: Raspberry canes, strawberries, vines, and other small fruits, should be likewise treated: Nature, when left alone, affords this protection during winter by the growth of grass or drift of leaves; but proper cultivation will of course prevent the natural process and the plant will look to its foster-parent—the gardener. No better mulch can be applied than stable manure in which is a quantity of straw. The latter will be rotted by spring and the whole ready to spread.—*Farmer's Home Journal*.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.—An old man of experience says:

I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant and die in the insane asylum.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking at.

I have seen a man spend more money in folly than would support his family in comfort and independence.

I have seen a young girl marry a man of dissolute habits, and repent for it as long as she lived.

I have seen a man depart from truth where candor and veracity would have served him to a much better purpose.

I have seen the extravagance and folly of children bringing their parents to poverty and want, and themselves to disgrace.

I have seen a prudent and industrious wife retrieve the fortune of a family, when the husband pulled at the other end of the rope.

*THE DAIRY.***PUTTING UP BUTTER.**

In packing butter it is essential that it be well tamped together, leaving no fissures or air-cells.—This can be well done only when in a mellow condition, and by putting in small quantities at once and stroking it lightly a number of times with a ladle; never rub it, but give a direct, positive impression at each stroke. The butter should never be placed against the edge of the package, but always in the centre, and be kept there all the time a little the highest. In this way there will always be both a perpendicular and lateral pressure on it, which will exclude the air and close up all fissures. By so doing the brine, or excess moisture, will also get to the edge of the package, where it will finally be taken into and keep filled the pores of the wood, thus rendering it constantly air-tight, and preventing the butter from getting into the wood, and so causing it to adhere to the package. If this is allowed to be done there will be a loss of a number of pounds to whoever undertakes to use it by a little that adheres and by far more that gets affected. On the other hand, when the pores of the wood are entirely closed with the salt from this brine, not one particle of butter will be either wasted or damaged; it will cleave from the package perfectly clean and sweet. Two pounds of butter wasted is equivalent to one cent a pound on the whole package. Retailers and consumers generally understand this; and when they find a package that really costs them two or three cents a pound more than they expected, by reason of wastage, they are very apt to try another dairyman's butter, or if they are compelled to buy more of the same kind to do so at a reduced price.

A poor churning of butter sandwiched in between two good ones will condemn a package of butter on almost any market, and the whole package will bring but very little if any more than if all was equally poor as the poorest in it; or a churning of good white butter between two of fine yellow, will detract from the price fully as much as would be equivalent to throwing the white away altogether. It is therefore far better to pack such churnings separately or to use them up at the dairy while they are new and in their best condition. Such butter is useful if consumed soon after it is made, while if kept a short time it will become nearly worthless and so detract from the good, which, had it been packed by itself, would have commanded a good price. I have known a dairy of butter to bring more money after throwing out a whole package that had a poor churning

in it than was offered for the entire dairy. If a churning of butter does not fill a package it should be covered with a damp clean white cloth with salt on, to protect it from dust and air, until another churning shall fill it, when damp cloth and salt may again be put on.

The above from the N. Y. World, is of the greatest importance. The treatment of butter affects, its market value more than any other article the farmer has to sell; and good sweet, firm butter, is one of the greatest luxuries we have to eat; in perfection it is free from any oily appearance or taste.

COLOR OF BUTTER.—The London Agricultural Gazette copies the following statement from some American paper:

I have shown Jersey butter three years at our county fair. Once it got the prize—twice it was ruled out for being colored. Now, I never colored any butter in my life, and should not know how to begin. It was by no means extravagantly yellow, and what made the action of the judges stranger, was that they were ladies, and supposed to know a good article. This year the premium went to some "beautiful white butter," as I once heard some one call it, in trying to compliment his hostess on her housekeeping. I had not expected to find this prejudice against a well colored sample amount to the real obstacle in the way of sales, but once, at least, a grocer declined to buy because his customers would suspect adulteration or artificial coloring. Of course, in a few years, people will learn that it is impossible for white butter to be first-class in texture or flavor. We must live and learn.

To which our English contemporary adds the following story:

We are told, on good authority, that at an English dairy show last year, one exhibitor showed samples of butter in two classes. For butter in the Jersey class he took 1st prize, while in the class for any variety his samples were unnoticed. The man declared that both samples were made from the same milk and churning—the only difference being that the "Jersey" butter was colored. The judges declared this class to be of finer quality than the other.

The cost of the Paris Exposition of 1878 is estimated at 35,313,000 francs or about \$7,062,000.

It is stated that there are at present 70,000 spindles silent in Belfast, Ireland. linen trade district.

VALUE OF AYRSHIRE COWS.

It is the practice in many parts of Ayrshire to let the cows to a professed milkman at so much per cow per annum. This is provincially called a bowing, or boyening, from boyen, a milk pail.—The farmer provides the cows and requisite dairy vessels, the whole Summer pasturing and Winter foddering, and houses and litter for the cows, and a habitation for the milkman; while the boyoner takes the whole charge of the milking, and the management and disposal of the butter, or milk, or cheese, or whey, as he chooses. The price varies from £8 to £15. In the neighborhood of large towns it may be averaged at £15; and if to this be added the wages of a milkman or milkmaid for every eight cows, the whole expense of the cow will be £18; and the money received at 10d per gallon, for 600 gallons, being but £26, there will result only £7 per annum profit on each cow; but this supposes that the milk of the cow is fairly disposed of without adulteration or trickery. Mr. Alton rates the profit of the Ayrshire cow at a higher value. He says—"To sum up all in one sentence, I now repeat that hundreds and thousands of our best Scotch dairy cows, when they are in their best condition and well fed, yield at the rate of 2,000 Scotch pints of milk (1,000 gallons) in one year, that in general from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 pints ($3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 gallons) of their milk will yield a pound of butter, country weight ($1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds avoirdupois;) and 55 pints ($27\frac{1}{2}$ gallons) of their milk will produce one stone and a half imperial weight of full milk cheese; that at the proper season and when a healthy calf is fed, and the prices of veal as high as they have frequently been within the last fifteen years, milk will yield a profit in veal equal to three and a half pence and four pence per pint (half gallon); and when the buttermilk can be sold that will yield a similar profit.—The quality of the milk is estimated by the quantity of butter or cheese that it will yield.—Three gallons and a half of this milk will yield about a pound of this butter, country weight, or a pound and a half avoirdupois, and when one gallon of water is added to four of milk the buttermilk is worth to the farmer two pence per gallon. An Ayrshire cow, therefore, may be reckoned to yield 257 English pounds of butter per annum, or about five pounds per week all the year round, besides the value of buttermilk, and her calf.—*Exchange.*

Age makes us not childish, as men say; it finds us still true children.

STOCK FOR BUTTER.

BY CHARLES S. SHARPLESS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The time is rapidly approaching when the quality of Jersey stock, as determined by the butter yield, must be put on record. By the butter, because a large yielder of milk may be small of butter, but a large yielder of butter can not be small of milk. In this view, the most important feature of the herd is, the *butter quality* of the bull. A bull whose daughters will yield 7 pounds of butter (on grass alone) at two years old, is good; one whose daughters will yield 8 pounds is better; one whose get will yield 9 pounds, is the best; but one whose daughters will yield 10 pounds, is to be classed as "A. I." and should be secured without regard to color or black points. Take three 2-year old heifers, the get of three different bulls, and place them in the same field, all having the same food. One allows the food to pass through her, without abstracting either fat for the ribs, or butter for the udder; the second becomes fat, while but little butter goes to the udder; but the third inherits a quality that enables her to abstract from the food, not fat for the ribs, but butter for the udder, from 7 to 10 pounds per week. These latter constitute the butter strain; it can exist in a cow and disappear in her daughter; it can be wanting in a cow and appear in her daughter; in both cases caused by the quality inherited from the sire. Hence the absurdity, without regard to quality, of solid color or black points; we must have butter *first*, and fancy points afterwards.—The opposite course has been productive of the many wretched failures everywhere apparent. It is in these respects that we see the necessity of reliable records of butter yields. The horsemen have meetings of 2-year-old, and 4-year-old, and the opportunity is afforded the public of timing them. As to heifers and cows, we have the statements of cow-men and owners, sometimes sworn to before Justices of the Peace, as to yields; some feeding grass only, some having 4 to 6 quarts of meal per day, some feeding all the meal the cows will eat, and some saying nothing about the feed, and none ever stating the weight of the animal.—*Agriculturist.*

A Baltimore firm put up 1,400,000 cans of oysters last year.

The United States annually ships over 100,000 boxes of clothes pins to England.

It is a Southern estimate that Georgia's dried peaches this year will be worth \$1,500,000.

STANDARD COWS.

Mr. Sharpless, in the *Agriculturist*, gives this :

I take as a high standard for 2-year-olds, 9 lbs., for 3-year-olds, 10½ lbs., for 4-year-olds, 12 lbs., for 5-year-olds, 13 lbs., and for 6-year-olds, 14 lbs., on grass alone. I know such animals can be forced beyond those yields, and where larger yields have really existed, such forcing has taken place. But there can be no comparison so fair, so uniformly reliable, and so little calculated to injure the cow, as that based on grass alone. There is another point, very important, viz: the butter yield, say six months after calving. The cow that is a large yielder when fresh, but whose yield decreases rapidly, may be of less value than one whose yield is smaller at first, and falls off but little. A fair proportion to decrease in the first six months, would be, say one-third, so that a 12 pounder might fall to 8 pounds, or a 9 pounder to 6 pounds, in this time.

The percentage of cream increases rapidly as the yield of milk is reduced ; therefore, when the percentage of cream is stated, with it should go the number of quarts of milk per day.

Now as to weight : 10 lbs. is as much butter for a cow weighing 700 lbs., as 15 lbs. is for one weighing 1,050 lbs. Jersey cows vary from 700 to 900 lbs., there are a few that, no doubt, would weigh 1,000 pounds. We must ever keep in mind that, other things being equal, the 1,000 pound cow will require more feed than the one weighing 700 lbs., perhaps as much more in proportion, as the difference in weight would indicate. A lengthy, apparently large cow, sometimes will weigh no more than one apparently smaller, but with more capacious body. The most economical cows are those on short fine legs, with neat heads and necks, but with large, fall-ribbed, capacious bodies. Such have good constitutions, are easy keepers, and recuperate quickly from a reduced condition, and such, other things being equal, are the greatest butter producers for a given amount of feed.

AMERICAN CHEESE.—The best American cheese, it seems, is considered by competent judges quite equal in quality to a good deal of second-class Cheshire and Cheddar, and the American importers can deluge our markets with at least 25 per cent. under the price British dairy farmers can afford to manufacture it for. Consequently nothing can be plainer than that the cheese-makers of this of this country must must march forward in the road of improvement, or they will be trampled in the dust by foreign competitors.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

THE APIARY.

Bees and Honey in the South.

We continue as promised the interesting and lucid Essay on Bees and Honey in the South by PAUL L. VIAILLON, written for "Our Home Journal" published weekly in New Orleans. In our introduction to this essay we unintentionally did injustice to that able Journal by calling it a monthly when its well filled pages are issued weekly. We trust Mr. J. H. Hammel, Publisher, will excuse our inadvertence, and accept our thanks for his prompt supply of the missing numbers we wrote for.

CHAPTER II.

WORKERS OR NEUTERS.

The Workers are undeveloped females, and are not made to be mothers ; yet they possess enough maternal instinct to make them good nurses for the brood of the real mother. They are destined solely for work—the reason why they are called Workers. They are incapable of fertilization by the Drone, yet, occasionally when a colony is queenless for some time, one or several will be found laying eggs, which, being unfertilized, only produce Drones. When a Worker becomes fertile, she is regarded by the other workers like a queen and receives the same care and respect. Her laying is never abundant, nor regular, and she generally lays more than one egg in a cell.

The whole work is carried on by the workers : the secretion of wax, the construction of cells, storing them with honey and pollen, the rearing of the young, ventilating the hive, and the defense of the colony against enemies ; in fact, they rule and regulate the whole economy of the hive, performing all its offices, except those which have direct reference to the reproduction of the species.

They seldom go further than two or three miles to gather honey, but if supplies are scarce within these limits they will go much further ; their lives are generally of short duration, as they don't generally live more than six to eight weeks in the height of the honey season ; while those reared in the fall, having little out-door work to perform, will live to the spring. None of them die of old age, but the majority work themselves to death, and others are killed through other causes.

Are not these insects the emblem of labor ? A good colony generally contains from 20 to 30,000 bees and at the time of swarming, it is over double that number.

The Workers from the time they issue from their cell, to the seventeenth day, seem to be fit only for the inside work of the hive, as they seldom go out

as gatherers before that age ; during that time they secrete the wax which forms in small scales beneath the abdomen, build the comb and cell, feed the larvæ and cap the brood and honey cell, etc. When they become old enough to do outside work, they then gather the honey, collect the pollen, or bee-bread, bring the propolis, supply the hive with water, destroy the drones when their services are no more needed, kill and throw out queens when they become too old or worthless, defend the hive from robbers or improper intrusion, and they give the impulse of swarming.

Bees are not so bad, as generally imagined by many, as they are perfectly aware that they cannot sting without the loss of their lives, and therefore use their sting only at the last extremity. Treated with intelligence and kindness, they are almost inoffensive. They do not know their master, but if he knows how to treat them he has nothing to fear and will seldom be stung.

DRONES OR MALES.

The Drones or Males are much larger and stouter than either the Queen or Workers, though their bodies are not quite so long as that of the queen. They have no sting and may be taken in the fingers with impunity. Though they are supposed to assist in keeping the animal heat in the hive they are physically disqualified to do ordinary work—being created for the sole function of impregnating the young queen, which is always done outside of the hive and on the wing. The number of Drones in a hive will vary from 100 to 1000, this greatly depends on the strength of the colony and the supply in the hive, and gathered at the time they are reared. This large number is necessary so as to make a speedy meeting with the Queen as roaming long in search of one, she is more liable to accidents.

A bee-keeper who understands his interest, will always see that only a few Drones are reared in each colony, which may be easily done with the movable frame, as two of them will eat as much as three Workers.

Whenever the service of the Drones is supposed to be accomplished for the season, they are driven away without mercy and destroyed by the Workers. If a colony has lost its Queen and failed to rear another, the Drones will be retained after all the others are destroyed in other colonies ; as instinct teaches the bees that without the Drone the young Queen would remain barren ; and the colony soon become extinct. I am unable to state the longevity of the Male. They appear in March and are destroyed in November.

BROOD.

From the time the egg is laid until it becomes a perfect insect, it passes through different successive stages, which have received the name of brood,

The egg being laid by the Queen in the bottom of the cell, it hatches into a small white worm, three days after, called larva, which increases rapidly in size under the influence of the abundant food given by the bees. When this worm, or larva, nearly fills the cell, the bees close it. This worm after passing through different transformations, acquires its full development and comes out of the cell a perfect insect.

The time which will elapse from the laying of the egg to the closing of the cell, is for the Queen, 8 days ; for the Worker, 8 days and for the Drone, 9½ days.

The average time for the laying of the egg to the appearance of the perfect inside, is for the Queen 16 days ; for the Worker, 21 days ; and for the Male, 24 days.

BUILDING OF THE BEES—COMBS AND CELLS.

Wax is a natural secretion of the bees ; it exudes from the rings or folds of the abdomen of the Worker, under the form of small and thin scales, and used for constructing combs.

The building of the bees is composed of several parallel combs, separated by regular spaces, between which bees are seen. Each comb is formed of a thin partition, furnished on both sides with horizontal cells, so exquisite in structure, so wonderfully delicate, and so formed as to combine the greatest strength with the least expense of material—the regularity and beauty of which fills any one with admiration.

There are three kinds of cells in a hive ; Worker cells, Drone cells and Queen cells.

The smaller cells are more numerous, and are called Worker cells. Cells of a similar construction, but a little larger are met in less number—they are the Drone Cells. The third kind are entirely different from the two first, by their shape and their position on the comb, as they are usually built on the edge or around an opening in the comb, and extend vertically or diagonally downward, and resemble a peanut in form and size : these cells are used only for the cradle of the Queen and are known as Queen cells—these cells are not always present in the hive ; they are built by the bees in the time of swarming or when rearing Queens.

The Worker and Drone cells are used to rear brood and to store honey and pollen or bee-bread,

When the combs are first built by the bees, they are generally white, clear and transparent, but they darken and become opaque, by the fact that they are used for rearing brood ; this opacity is due to the thin cocoons lining the cells.

Though a comb may become very dark, it should not be discarded, if composed of Worker cells, as it is very valuable for breeding purposes, and for storing honey when the extractor is used.

The Poultry House.

The Small Poultry-Yard, well Tended.

We read, in the agricultural journals, frequently, about "the little farm, well tilled," etc. This suggests to us the subject of a small poultry yard, well kept, and carefully managed, for the desired returns which beginners in this pleasant pursuit believe they should realize, from the outset of their undertaking the business.

The moderate-sized flock—say numbering from twenty to thirty hens, with a good, vigorous cock to each half a score of the former—is quite sufficient in quantity to commence experimenting with; whatever may be the object the poultry breeder has in view, ultimately. With two or three dozen fowls, in separate lots, a great deal can be accomplished in a single year, if the work is properly and continuously looked after.

This number requires but a small and inexpensive house, in which they may be sheltered. The feeding and watering of thirty fowls is but a trifling matter, and would consume scarcely an hour's time in a day—all told, for a man or a woman—morning, noon and evening. The expense of their keeping would be not over a dollar and a half a head, at most, provided the table offal and house scraps be given them, daily. And here is what may, as a rule, be their product.

Thirty healthy hens of any of the modern standard breeds, should average one hundred and thirty eggs each, per year. If well fed and cared for, the Leghorns will exceed this number largely, and the Asiatics will come up to the above estimate, fully. The Cochins will, also, give you ten to twelve dozen eggs, each, annually. But *all* must be attended to, and never neglected, to "fill this bill."

This is no "paper estimate." Anybody can accomplish this, with three dozen good fowls. And one hundred and thirty eggs each, from thirty hens, counts up three hundred and twenty-five dozen in the year. If you eat these eggs in your family, you will save the expenditure of at least ninety dollars, say at twenty-eight cents a dozen. If you sell them, it would be an indifferent neighborhood, indeed, where you could not get twenty-eight cents a dozen (on the average), in cash for them.

Now, deduct from this the probable (or possible) cost of their feed, if you purchase it. Say \$1.50 a head—and this is enough. The expense would be \$45.00. The income over \$90.00. Here is one hundred per cent profit on your thirty fowls—to say nothing of half a dozen broods of chicks

which you may raise, also, without half a dozen dollars' worth of extra expense. And this is a moderate calculation, reader, as we *know*, through experience. *No* live stock on earth will afford this average percentage of clean profit, save poultry, remember.

Now, this is what we mean by the term "a small poultry yard, well tended." On a *large* scale, the result might not be so promising or so satisfactory, in proportion. But it is oftentimes the case that "the little farm, well tilled," is the successful venture of the young yeoman. And so we recommend the novice in our work to commence with a few birds; attend to their cleanliness and their needs, steadily; afford them good shelter in winter, and a comfortable range in summer; never neglect them a single day in the year; feed them systematically and fully, but never to repletion; and take the reward that will follow such treatment of your little flock; as we have done, in our day, and as hundreds of others *have* done, *are* doing now, and *may* do in the future.—*The Poultry World*.

Black Cayuga Ducks.

As bred at the present day, they vie with Pekins on the average weight of a flock. For the table we doubt if they have any equal among our domestic ducks; they fatten to look as yellow as gold when picked, and as plump as an orange. Their flesh has a peculiarly rich, gamey flavor that is no doubt inbred from the original cross with the wild ducks, from which, with an admixture with the Rouens, it is supposed they originated. Their origin is traced to Cayuga Lake, in the State of New York, which makes them truly American in every sense of the word. They have been bred some twelve to fifteen years. They are unexcelled for laying and hardiness, and are prolific as breeders. They mature very fast, and no breed excels them for an early market variety—are fit for market at six weeks old. Formerly they had white breasts, with occasionally a white ring on the neck and white on the wing bars, but of late years, by the breeders skill, we find them solid black or mostly so. In habits they are very quiet and not noisy. Like the other large varieties of ducks can be kept with only water to drink, it not being necessary for them to have water to swim in, though all ducks enjoy it. Ducks are profitable for meat and feathers in a practical point of view, and where one has a place for them are one of the delights of the fancier.

Give them access to shallow ponds and streams and they will feed themselves for the most part on snails, slugs, &c.—*Southern Poultry Journal*.

SULPHUR.—Put a teaspoonful of sulphur in the nest as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits or lice.

AMERICAN FOWLS FOR ENGLAND.—Birds killed on our prairies, packed closely with paper in barrels, and without any freezing or other artificial process of preservation, now go regularly to London, England, and are eaten in the dining rooms there side by side with the much more expensive partridges, pheasants, and fowls of England.—*Chicago Drovers Journal*.

ANOTHER ASTONISHER.—Mrs. John Bohler of Jalapa, wife of the Borough Supervisor, was breaking eggs into a crock, and when she opened one she found a small, perfect egg, almost as large as a robin's egg, and with a speckled shell, embeded in the yolk. This little egg contained a partially developed, perfectly formed snake.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—The race between seventeen carrier pigeons from New York and Hoboken took place recently, according to announcement. The birds were started at 8 o'clock from the cupola of the Court House at Binghamton. They started north for a few rods, wheeled toward the east and south, and then, having taken their reckonings, winged away to the southeast for their goal, New York. Ten of the birds were from the pigeonry of Mr. Van Opstal, of New York, and the remaining seven from that of Mr. Waefelaer of Hoboken.

The following dispatch from the former, under date of New York, was received early in the afternoon at Binghamton: "At 1:10 p. m. four of my birds and one of Waefelaer's arrived." The time was therefore five hours and ten minutes, or two hours and fifteen minutes better than the Erie railway trains' fastest run to New York.

TO MAKE MILK.—A writer, who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons and from which was made two hundred pounds of butter in a year, gives the following as the treatment.—He says:

If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk give your cows three times a day water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred, at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not found, this daily practice, that your cow will gain twenty five per cent immediately, under the effect of it! She will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will eat almost any time, and ask for more.—The amount of this is an ordinary water pail full, each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal.—Four hundred pounds of butter is often obtained from food stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

POTATO YEAST.—Into three pints boiling water place a small muslin bag containing as many hops as can at one time be held in your hand; let them boil fifteen minutes; then take out the hops, pressing all the water into the boiler, then stir into this hop-water one pint of grated potatoes, allowing them to boil two minutes, and pour all into a vessel containing one tea-cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of salt, stirring briskly. Set it away to cool till the temperature of new milk, and add one teacup of yeast, put it in a cool (not cold) place, and leave it to ferment twenty-four hours; then bottle, and in twenty-four hours more cork tight, and it will keep a month in the hottest weather in any cellar, and will not sour like yeast having flour in it.

GLOSED SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of fine white gum Arabic powder, put it in a pitcher and pour on a pint or more of water; and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a lean bottle, cork and keep it for use. A teaspoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual way, will give to lawns white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them, after they have been washed.

CORN AND TOMATOES.—If corn is boiled on the cob, and then cut off and canned with tomatoes in the usual manner of canning tomatoes, it will keep well and be an excellent dish. Have twice as much tomato as corn.

CALVES' OR PIGS' FEET BLANC MANGE.—Boil one set of feet in four or five quarts of water, without salt. When reduced to one quart, strain: add one quart of milk, using any flavor that is agreeable. Then boil the whole fifteen minutes, and sweeten, and pour into molds.

DRIPPING CAKE.—Mix well together two pounds of flour, a pint of milk and a tablespoonful of yeast; let it rise about half an hour, then add one-half pound brown sugar, one-fourth pound of currants and one-fourth pound good, fresh beef dripping; beat the whole well for nearly one-fourth of an hour and bake in a moderate hot oven.

SWEET PICKLES.—Take one pint of salt, one gallon of water; slice in one peck green tomatoes; let them stand over night; take out and rinse well; take three pounds sugar, one gallon vinegar, allspice, black pepper, cinnamon, of each two tablespoonfuls; tie in a cloth, let it boil slowly, stirring occasionally, until done.

The total value of the silk manufactured last year in the United States was \$25,593,103.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A Chat with the Ladies for November.

BY PATUNENT PLANTER.

* * * Paths of sunny haze,
 Sleeping the ripened leaves from day to day,
 And dauntly kisses at the frosts at night.
 Such miracles of change, that myriad trees
 Which pranked the meads and clothed the forest
 glooms
 Bloomed with the tints of Eden. Had the earth
 Been splashed with blood of grapes from every clime,
 Tinted from topaz to dim carbuncle,
 Or orient ruby, it would not have been
 Drenched with such waste of color. All the hues
 The rainbow knows, and all that meet the eye
 In flowers of field and garden, joined to tell
 Each tree's close folded secret. Side by side
 Rose sister maples; some in amber gold,
 Others incarnadine or tipped with flame;
 And oaks that for an hundred years had stood,
 And flouted one another through the storms—
 Boasting their might—proclaimed their pique or
 pride
 In dun, or dyes of Tyre. The sumac leaves
 Blazed with such scarlet that the crimson fruit
 Which hung among their flames was touched with
 guise
 Of dim and drying embers; while the hills
 That meet the sky at the horizon's rim—
 Dabbled with rose among the evergreens,
 Or stretching in sweeps of clouded crimson—glowed
 As if the archery of sunset clouds,
 By squads and fierce battalions, had rained down
 Its barbed and feathered fire, and left it fast
 To advertise the exploit.

The above exquisite bit of word painting, describing the colors of leaves in autumn I have selected from Dr. Holland's poem "Kathrina," as peculiarly appropriate to this month, when we have our lovely Indian Summer; tho' of late years it seems to begin in October, and only gives its parting charms to November, which formerly was graced with its entire stay.

The fall flowers in the garden and woods and fields have brighter hues than most that bloom in summer time. A writer in St. Nicholas, well describes the shapes of autumn flowers thus:

In the autumn flowers there is one thing to be particularly noticed—that so many of them are star-shaped and sun-shaped. The wild aster, which makes our road-sides so beautiful with its varied tints—white, lilac, amethyst and royal purple—takes its name, "Aster, a star," from its form. "Frost-flowers" they are sometimes called, and stars of the frosty days they are.

The large rudbeckia, with bronze dish, and rays of gold or purple,—the compass-flower of the prairies, the wild sunflower and the coreopsis,—and the golden-rod, every stem of which is a constel-

lation of little suns, all bear the same shape, and nearly all of them glow with the sun's own color. The other late flowers, the gentians, wear the azure of the sky. The world puts on blue and gold, before it clothes itself for its long sleep in the whiteness of the snow.

In the flower garden, hyacinths, crocus, tulips, and other hardy bulbs must be planted early in the month. Plant and trim all hardy sorts of climbing plants, such as Virginia creepers, ivy, honeysuckles, virgin's bower, jasmines, &c. Plant roses, take up dahlias; continue to plant, prune and tie up shrubs. Bedding out plants and flowers, in frames, should be attended to, keep them clear of dead leaves and give water and air when necessary.—Mulch liberally when required, not with coarse stable manure, but with leaves or short clean straw, over which put enough woods earth to keep the straw or leaves from blowing about. Rotted sods would do as well perhaps for that purpose.

The cut below represents one of the most beautiful sorts of that interesting family of plants, the Chinese Primrose. *Primula Japonica*, originated with Mr. John Saul, of Washington, to whom we are indebted for this illustration. It make a fine show in the green house or parlor window, during winter and spring, and can then be bedded out.



As the flowers will soon fade, it is well to cut some before they are cut by the frost and well to know how to preserve them a long time. I clip from a newspaper the following: Place a vase containing the cut flowers in the centre of a flat dish, into which a little water has been poured, invert a bell-glass over the vase, so that the rim of the glass is covered by the water, thus forming an air-tight chamber. The air surrounding the flowers will be constantly moist, and will remain so as long as the supply of water in the dish is kept undiminished. We recommend those who love to see plenty of fresh flowers in their sitting-rooms in dry weather to adopt this plan. The experiment can be tried by inverting a tumbler over a rosebud in a saucer of water. If some charcoal has been previously steeped in the water, or a small piece of camphor dissolved, it will greatly assist in keeping the flowers fresh. Violets may be preserved for a long time by sticking them with short stems into a glass dish filled with damp silver-sand, and then inverting a tumbler over them.

From flowers we come to more useful subjects on which it is well for house-keepers to chat.—This month all the butter that can be made, should be potted or made up in rolls or prints, and put in a clear, strained brine, that will bear an egg. Keep the butter under brine by covering with a cloth, on which put a board of oak, *not pine*—and weight it with a clean hard stone.

See that your poultry houses are kept clean and made tight, and well white washed both inside and out. Each house should have a large glass window in the south side to afford light in stormy days and admit the warmth of the sun every day.

In regard to culinary matters, I give a recipe for a breakfast dish, and one for a simple dinner dessert for dinner or tea.

SCRAPPLE.—Taking a hog's liver, lights, heart, tongue, and the head, (except the jowls) and offal pieces, both lean and fat, from other parts of the animal; boil them thoroughly in a small quantity of water, chop all pretty fine, after taking out the liquor, season as for sausage, then return to the pot, thicken the whole with one half buckwheat meal, and one half corn meal, so that it will be about the consistency of Indian mush; let it boil gently for half an hour, then pour it in pans to cool; slice it and fry it in its own fat. It is far better than what is commonly called "liver pudding."

DESSERT OF COLD RICE AND STEWED OR GRATED APPLES.—Cut cold boiled rice in slices, and then lay in a buttered pudding dish alternate layers of rice and grated apples. Add sugar and spice to each layer of apples. Cover with the rice, and smooth with a spoon dipped in cold water or milk. and bake three-quarters of an hour if the apples are raw. To be served with a sweet sauce.

CULTIVATED WOMEN.—Sheridan said beautifully: "Women govern us; let us render them perfect. The more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to Prof. Joseph Henry for a valuable report of the operations, and condition, of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1876. It contains much interesting information for scientific farmers, and to the general reader will prove both entertaining and instructive.

THE POULTRY WORLD.—Every one who raises poultry should subscribe for this valuable and beautiful Periodical. The Chromos alone, are worth twice over the subscription. Its appearance is very attractive, as it is adorned with numerous fine cuts, and, in addition, the publisher furnishes to his subscribers at a nominal price, *twelve magnificent Chromo-plates* of modern varieties of fowls. Subscription, \$1.25 per year, or \$2.00 with the chromo plates. Address H. H. STODDARD, Publisher, Hartford Conn.

THEO, a love story by Francis Hodgson Burnett published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. A small, neatly printed volume, containing a well told tale of love, chaste and pure in language as in morals. deeply interesting and far above, in style and sentiment, the mass of sensational books thrown upon the reading public, by the prolific and often demoralizing Press of the present day.

We learn "THAT GIRL OF MINE," a love story, by a Noted Author is in press, and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers Philadelphia. It will be found to be one of the most brilliant society novels issued for years, being a true story of Makel's flirtations during a winter passed by her in the best and most fashionable society in Washington. It will be issued in uniform style with Mrs. Burnett's popular novel of "Theo," in cloth and paper cover, and at the same price.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.—Adv.

FOR WHEAT.

THE POPPLEIN Silicated Super-Phosphate.

PATENTED MARCH 31st, 1874.

Containing all the ingredients necessary for the full development of the crop to which it is applied.

Chemical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania,

WEST PHILADELPHIA, June 15th, 1877.

W. MORRIS OREM, President,

Popplein Silicated Phosphate Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md:

DEAR SIR:—The sample of your Fertilizer marked B. B. B., and sent to me for examination by authority of Mr. Thos. J. Edge, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, was analyzed by me with the following results:

Soluble and Reverted Phosphoric Acid	10.34 per cent.
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1.74 " "
Diatomaceous Silicic Acid	13.07 " "
Potash	2.80 " "

The value of one ton of 2,000 pounds of this Fertilizer is as follows:

206.8 lbs. of Soluble and Reverted Phosphoric Acid, at 10 cts.	\$20.68
34.8 lbs. of Insoluble " " at 4 cts.	1.39
261.4 lbs. of Diatomaceous Silicic Acid at 5 cts.	13.07
56.0 lbs. of Potash at 7 cts.	3.92
	<hr/> 39.06

Yours truly,

F. A. GENTH.

We make separate and distinct compounds for Tobacco, truck, cereals and cotton, based on the analysis of each plant, and have the exclusive right to use

VEGETABLE SILICA.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1st, 1877.

By a recent discovery in combination of our different ingredients, we are enabled to add from 10 to 12 per cent. to the solid constituents, increasing by this much the mineral proportions of each ton. We are convinced that the same process will more than correspondingly add to the efficiency in the soil. We desire to call your special attention to the dust dryness, freedom from odor and fineness of our new mixture, the general mechanical condition of which is incomparably better than any other Fertilizer on the market.

We solicit a trial with any other Fertilizer sold or used. Send for Circular.

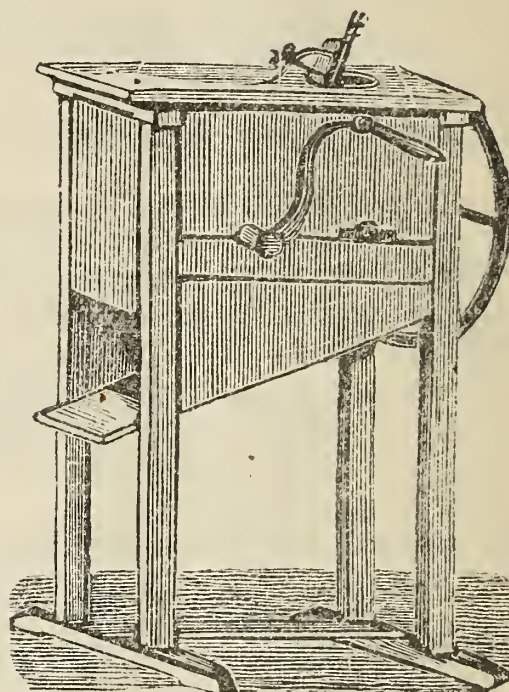
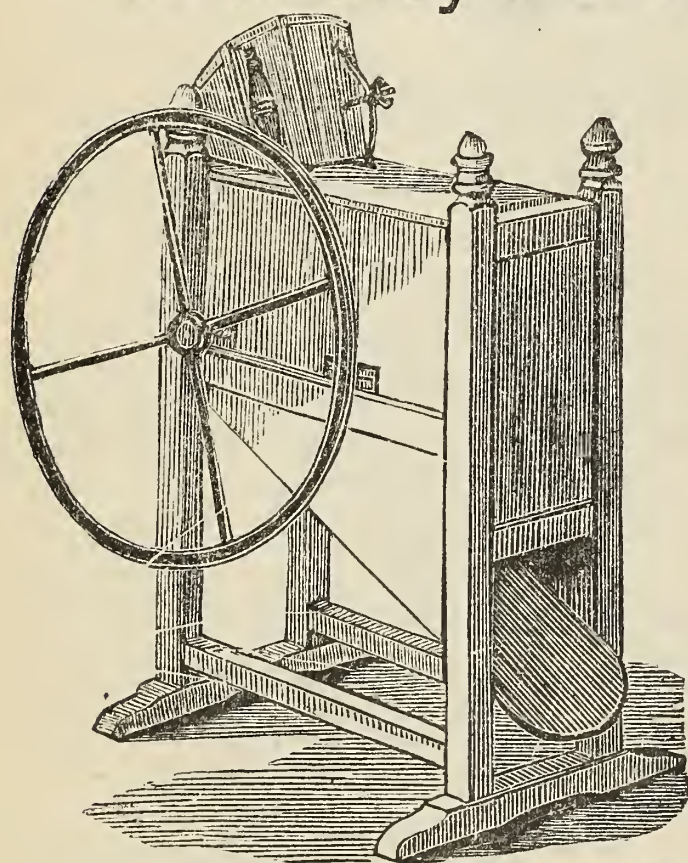
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Last a Life Time. Cheapest be-
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PRICES.

Double Sheller,	-	-	-	-	\$20.00.
Single	"	Iron Spout,	-	-	12.00.
"	"	Wood Spout,	1 Wheel,	-	10.00.
"	"	"	2 Wheel,	-	10.50.

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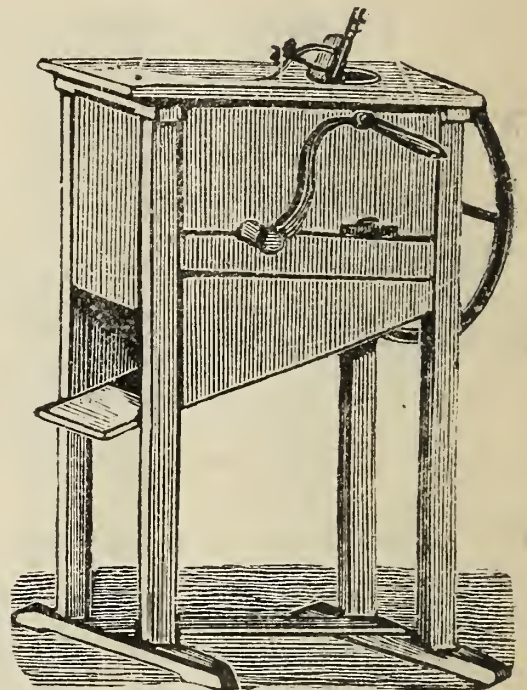
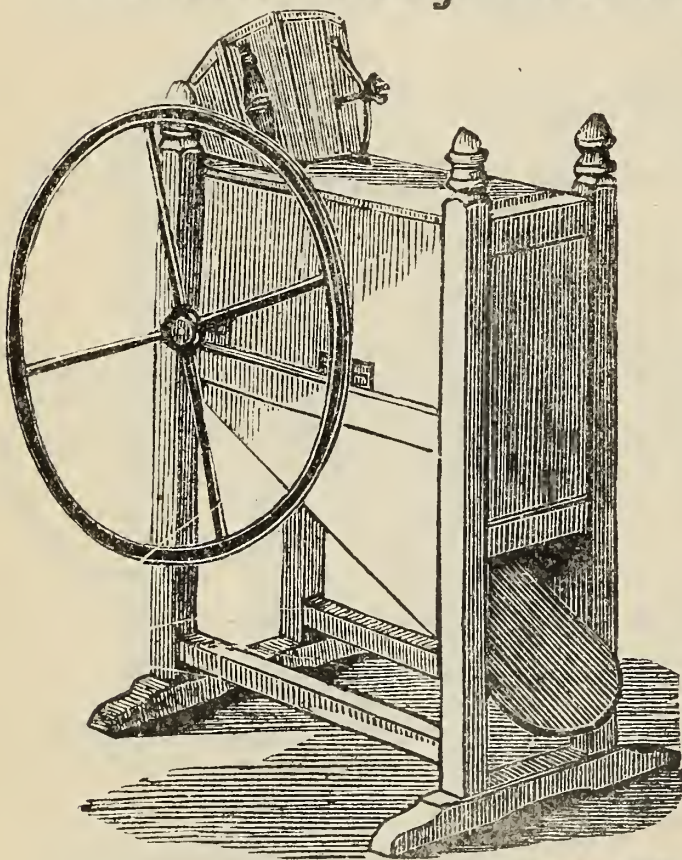
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12 handled cups and 12 saucers.....		1 00
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Covered Dishes, 65, 75 and 85 cents each.		
Tea Set, 41 pieces.....		3 00
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PORCELAIN OPAQUE CHINA		
Tea Plates, a dozen.....		1 00
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12 handled cups and 12 saucers.....		1 50
Tea Set, 44 pieces.....		4 50
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WHITE CHINA.		
Dinner Plates, a dozen.....		2 75
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GLASSWARE.		
Goblets, Fancy Crystal, a dozen.....		60
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Oct-ly

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GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The Peoples Journal," Portland, Maine.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor**, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. **Largest Paper in the World**, with Mammoth Chromes Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

YADKIN HILL STOCK FARM.

Brown Leghorns (J. V. Bicknell & Dr. Bussy Stock) 1877 hatch, three to six dollars a pair; Plymouth Rocks 1877 hatch, fine plumage and good size, five to six dollars a pair; Berkshire pigs, ten dollars each; Half Ayshire Calves, thirty to sixty dollars each. Will exchange any of above poultry, and stock for good seed, wheat, oats and rye.

H. C. PARROTT,

KINSTON, N. C.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER,

about 10 Horse Power, which we have used for some ten years—we will now sell at an extreme low price, as we are putting in an Upright Boiler to save room in our Factory, we have no further use for this one, which is an Horizontal Boiler. Those wanting such an Engine and Boiler will do well to see or write us at once.

Sept. 26th, 1877.

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

WILSON'S Early Blackberry

Plants, for Fall planting, at \$10 per 1000 or 10,000 for \$90. No extra charge for packing and delivering at Railroad.

Oct-3t

R. S. JOHNSTON, Stockley, Del.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE PLANTS, IN

large or small quantities, at very reduced RATES. Prices given on application, stating quantity wanted.

Oct-3t

R. S. JOHNSTON, Stockley, Del.

A General Assortment of Fruit

TREES AND FRUITS at low prices. Price-list free.

Oct-3t

R. S. JOHNSTON, Stockley, Del.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
WARD BROS.

(Successors to EDWARD J. WARD)

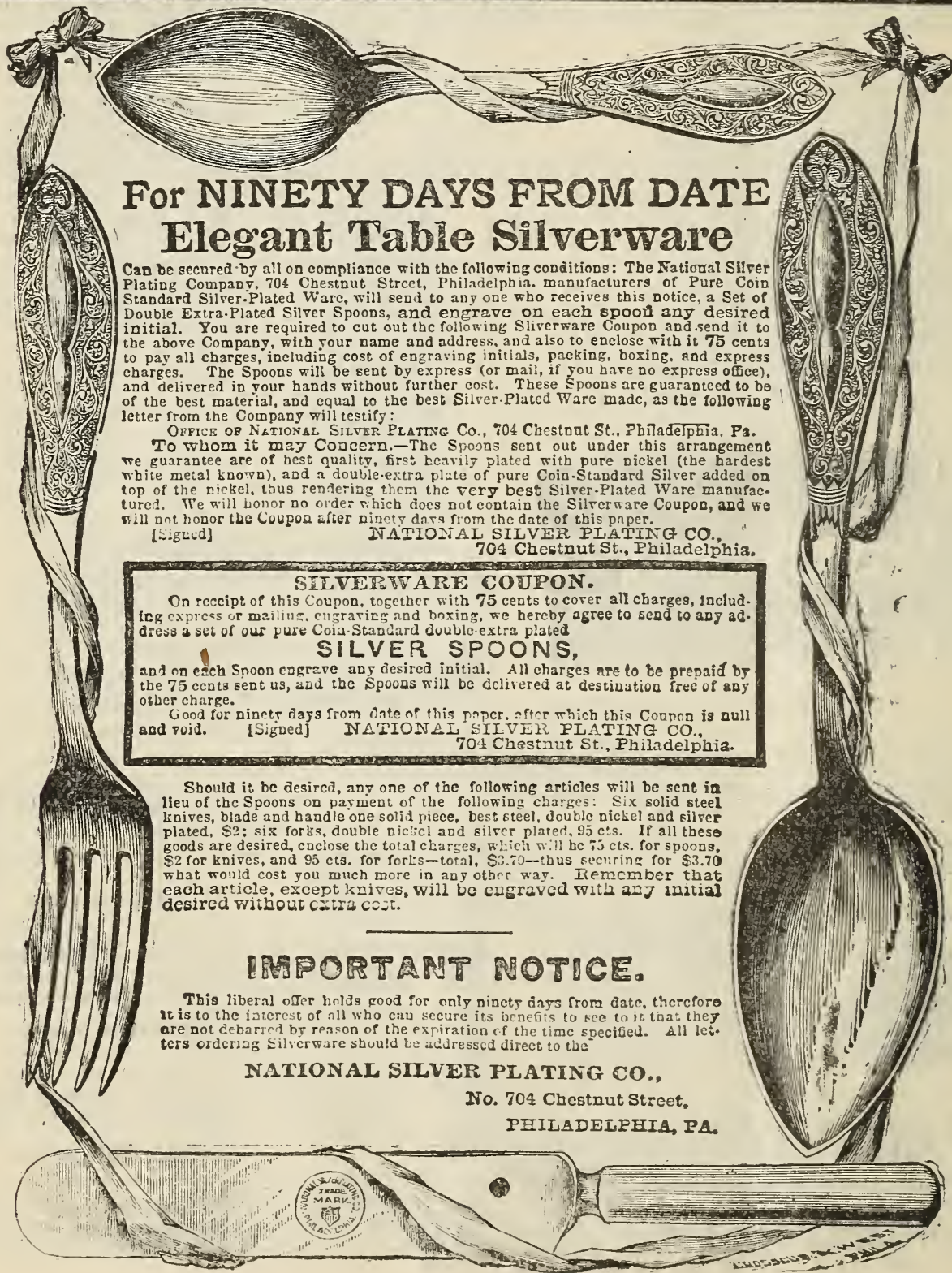
Manufacturers and Dealers in
**House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Stoves,
TIN WARES, &C.
No. 218 WEST PRATT STREET.**

Between Charles & Hanover.

BALTIMORE.

ROOFING & SPOUTING A SPECIALTY.

Oct-19



**For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE
Elegant Table Silverware**

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions: The National Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this notice, a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, and also to enclose with it 75 cents to pay all charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in your hands without further cost. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver-Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Company will testify:

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
To whom it may Concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known), and a double-extra plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] **NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,**
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SILVERWARE COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including express or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated

SILVER SPOONS,

and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 75 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge.


Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. [Signed] **NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,**
704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid steel knives, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, \$2; six forks, double nickel and silver plated, 95 cts. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75 cts. for spoons, \$2 for knives, and 95 cts. for forks—total, \$3.70—thus securing for \$3.70 what would cost you much more in any other way. Remember that each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO.,
No. 704 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency,

(By E. WHITMAN.)

For many years I have often been solicited and urged by Farmers, Planters and Merchants, to open in Baltimore a

PURCHASING AGENCY OFFICE,

in connection with "THE MARYLAND FARMER," for the purchase of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c., &c. It is thought an agency of this kind would be a great convenience and benefit to the Farmers and Planters if managed by a person of practical knowledge and experience in this line of business. Having been engaged as a manufacturer and dealer in Farm Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers, in Baltimore for more than thirty-five years, I am familiar with the wants of the farmer in every location in Maryland and the Southern States, and my connection with "The Maryland Farmer" together with the manufacturing business, has enabled me to become acquainted with nearly every manufacturer in this line of business in the country, and since I have decided to devote more of my time to the business management of the Journal, I have also concluded to favor my friends and patrons with an office of this kind.

With an extensive correspondence with manufacturers, I will be able to make purchases and fill orders at prices more favorable to the farmer than he can procure in any other way. The purchaser will have the advantage of my long experience in this line, as we will in all cases collect our commission from the manufacturer.

Drafts or instructions to draw at sight on shipment, will be received in payment of purchases, in towns where there is a bank or banking house of good standing.

This Agency purchases any article wanted upon the farm or plantation at the lowest market price.

We name in part :

Steam Engines,	Wheat Fans,
Corn Shellers,	Hay & Fodder Cutters,
Drills,	Plows & Cultivators,
Castings,	Cattle Pokes,
Fertilizers,	Seeds,
Farm & Freight Wagons,	Bone,
Cucumber Pumps,	Mowers and Reapers,
Hay Tedders;	Cradles;
Threshers and Cleaners.	Horse-Powers.
Wheel Rakes.	Seed Sowers.
Presses for Hay. Cotton. Rags and Wool.	
Cider and Wine Mills.	Grindstones.
Churns.	Farm Bells.
Barrows.	Trucks.
Harrows and Agricultural Hardware.	

If what you want is not enumerated here write us, and we will give you price. We purchase everything used about a farm or plantation.

Address, MARYLAND FARMER PURCHASING AGENCY,

141 West Pratt Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Saul's Nurseries, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers a fine stock of the following at low rates :

PEARS,

A very heavy stock of well grown trees, embracing, Souvenirs du Congress, Pitmas-ton Duchess, and other new sorts.

NEW PEACHES,

Alexander, Amsden June, Early Beatrice and other new sorts.

FRUIT TREES,

Of all kinds, an extensive stock, viz : Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Apples, suitable to the South, &c.

Grape Vines,

Strawberries.

Raspberries, &c.

Evergreens,

Ornamental Trees.

Shrubs, &c.

Small sizes suitable for Nurserymen, as well as large stock in great variety.

DUTCH BULBS,

Large importations direct from the leading growers in Holland. First quality Bulbs, Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c.

New and Rare Greenhouse Plants,

A very rich collection, well grown, as well as fine stock for Winter blooming.

NEW ROSES,

Duchess of Edinburgh, Perle des Jardins, with an immense stock of finest varieties grown in pots and open ground.

New Wistarias,

New Clematis,

New Pelargoniums,

Geraniums

Primula Japonica, &c.

CATALOGUES MAILED TO APPLICANTS.

JOHN SAUL,

July-1y

Washington, D. C,

CHARLES SPEAR

85 West Street, New York.

—IMPORTERS OF—

“KAINIT,”

Or German Potash Salts.

MURIATE,

—AND—

SULPHATE OF POTASH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRIED BLOOD, AZOTINE

and Animal Matter, and Agents for the Sale of Fertilizing Materials Generally.

Ground & Crude Phosphate Rock, Bone Black ; Ground Bones, Bone Meal, Bones, Acids, &c. All goods warranted as represented. Orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates. Sept-3t

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock, Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the “Farmer” and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office, Oct-tf Baltimore, Md.

THE NEW YORK COLLEGE

OF

Veterinary Surgeons,

The only one Chartered by the State Legislature, and Authorized to Issue Diplomas.

Will open the Regular Course of Lectures at 205 Lexington Ave., October 1, 1877.

For Circular and additional information, address D. C. COMSTOCK, M. D., Oct-1t 83 Lexington Ave., New York.

HOUDONS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND S. S. HAMBURG.

A few pairs of the above stock for sale very low. First-Class Fowls. Apply at, or address the “MARYLAND FARMER.”

Oct-tf 145 W. PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Farmers' Boilers, Iron Garden Vases, Settees, Chairs, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, Very heavy, for wood or coal.

Laundry Stoves Bath Tubs with Heaters, &c. Golden Sun Fire-place Stoves, &c.

COLLINS & FLEEHEARTY,

Furnace, Stove and Plumbing Works,

368 West Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

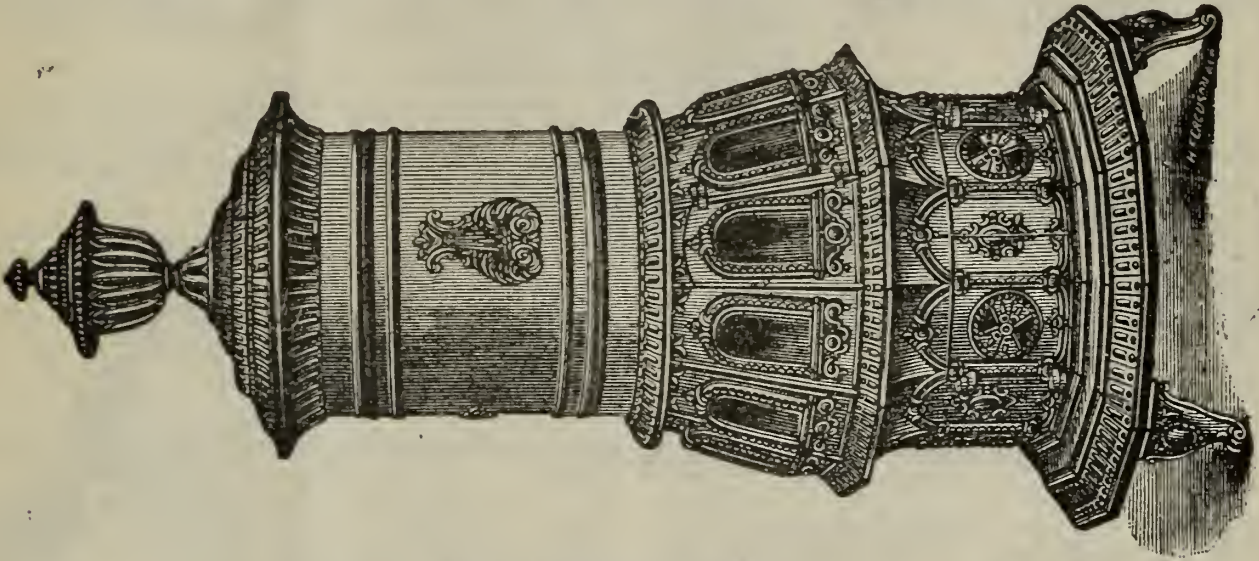
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THE MARYLAND FARMER.

J. WEATHERBY & SONS,

**Nos. 11 & 13 N. LIBERTY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.**



Manufacturers and Dealers in

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, HEATING FURNACES, &C.

Oct-1y

BENSON, BURPEE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE A FINE LOT OF

THOROUGHbred LIVE STOCK,

INCLUDING Alderney and Ayreshire Cattle and Calves of the finest herd Registered Stock. PIGS A SPECIALTY. Berkshires sired by our celebrated imported Boar "THE COLLIER" winner of SIX HIGH HONORS and first prizes in England. YORKSHIRES of our Duke H." and the Best Importations. CHESTER WHITES, POLAND, CHINA AND ESSEX PIGS. Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep and Lambs.

SUPERIOR POULTRY,

All the leading varieties of best class Land and Water Fowls.

BREEDERS' MANUAL, a new Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c—2ND EDITION JUST OUT, containing over 50 pages of valuable reading, besides 16 full page cuts from life, of the finest Imported and Prize animals and fowls.

SEED WHEAT and all seasonable seeds. Our annual Illustrated Descriptive Seed Circular for 1878 will be issued December 1st, offering many choice novelties. It may be had free for the asking.

Benson, Burpee & Co.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,

Oct-tf

223 CHURCH STREET, PHILA., PA.

LISSAUER & CO.,

Branch House of Lissauer and Sondheim, 29 Maiden Lane. New York.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

225 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silver & Silver Plated Ware, Opera Glasses,
SPECTACLES, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Oct. — 6t

SAMUEL HUNT & SON, 202 Baltimore St.

Manufacturers of

Harness, Saddles,
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.



Orders sent by Mail will be filled on same Terms as when
in Person.

B. M. DENNIS,

(Late Superintendent for Howell & Bros.)

DEALER IN

Paper Hangings, Window Shades,
CORNICES, &c.

130 N. Eutaw St., near Franklin.

Reference Maryland Farmer.

Oct-1y

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, BALUSTERS AND POSTS
STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, MANTELS, ETC.

Dressed and Undressed Lumber of all Kinds.

GABLE & BEACHAM,

No. 385 West Baltimore Street.

Lumber Yard,—Pennsylvania Avenue, between Townsend & Mosher Sts.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Agents for FELT WEATHERSTRIPS, the best in use. Oct-1y

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE,

The only Wind Engine in the market that is

PROOF AGAINST STORMS

and exposure to the weather, being made entire'y of IRON. Weights no more than the ordinary wood wheels. Regulates itself in a high wind, by means of the patent

AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR.

Gives more Power than any other for the same diameter of Wheel. Simple in construction and well made. They are giving perfect Satisfaction Where other Mills have failed.

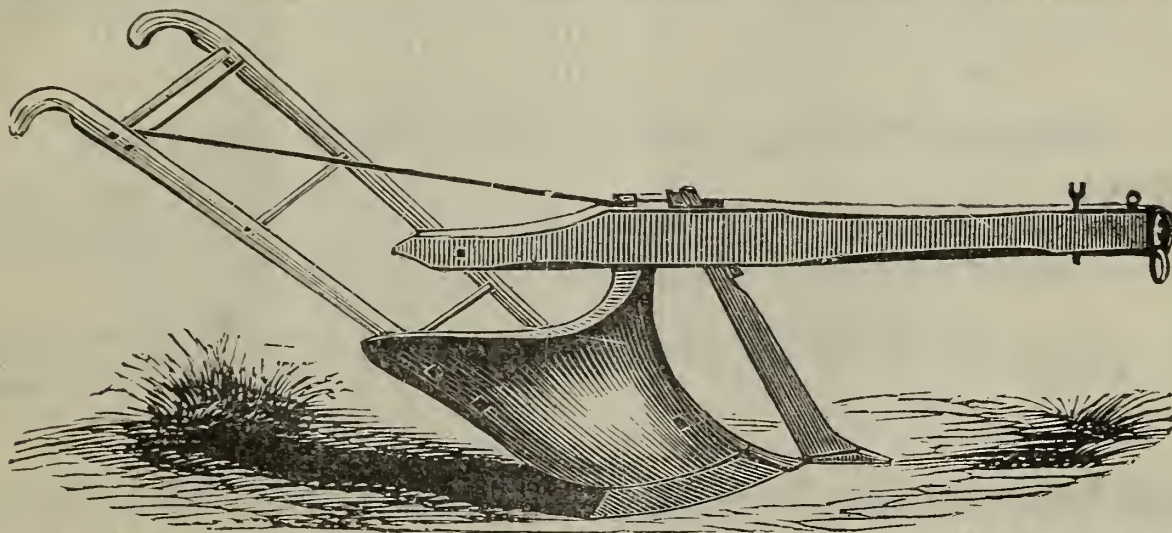
D. F. SNOOK & BRO., General Agents.

UTICA MILLS, FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND,

Also for THE ARCHER SULKY HAY RAKE,

Oct-3T

And wholesa'e dealers in KELLY BARB WIRE FENCE.



PLOWS & PLOW CASTINGS.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

Wish to say to their patrons, that having been extensively engaged in the manufacture of Plows and Plow castings in Baltimore for thirty-five years, we have on hand patterns for

EVERY PLOW SOLD IN THE SOUTH,

and being aware that low prices are now being offered, we are prepared to say we shall not be

Undersold by any Manufacturer in the United States.

We shall be pleased to receive your orders early, and will assure you, that, they shall have our prompt attention.

We also have a large and assorted stock of

Agricultural Implements, Seeds &c.

which we will sell at prices as low as those of any reliable house in toe country.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

BALTIMORE, M D.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.
Watches, Diamonds and Rich Jewelry,

Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

American, English and Swiss Watches, Clocks and Bronzes,
FANS, OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES & FANCY GOODS, &C.

Communion Services for Churches.

A M E R I C A N C L O C K S .

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Premiums for Agricultural Fairs furnished. Badges and Medals for Colleges
and Schools a specialty. Watches carefully repaired. *July-1y.*

THE "DICKY GRAIN FAN AND SEPARATOR,"

Received the Highest Award at the "Centennial."

No. 1	Farm Fan Sieves,	24 inches wide,	-	-	-	-	price, \$30.00
" 2	" " " "	22 " "	-	-	-	-	" 28.00
" 3	" " " "	30 " "	-	-	-	-	" 35.00

CROMWELL & CONCDON, Agents,

SEEDSMEN and Dealers in every description of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**
No. 51 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

At our PATAPSCO NURSERIES,

SITUATED ONE MILE SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

Will be found a large and select stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Vines, Shrubby, Roses, Bedding Plants, &c.

In quantities to suit. Our stock of

PEACH, APPLE, PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES, BOTH STANDARD AND DWARF,
FOR FALL PLANTING,

Is large and fine, embracing all the varieties, both new and old which have proved themselves valuable.

Address CROMWELL & CONGDON,

Calalogues sent free on application.

Sept-3t

51 Light Street, Baltimore.

MARYLAND POUDRETTE,

Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,

AS PER ANALYSIS. containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say

34 pounds Ammonia,

39 pounds Potash,

38 pounds Phosphoric Acid.

Also, **LIME, MAGNESIA,** and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—

For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

July-6t,

City Hall, Baltimore

BURNS & SLOAN,
No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Building Lumber and Shingles,

ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.

aug-ly

A. E. WARNER,

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-ly

No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.

THOMAS M. HARVEY,

West Grove, Chester County, Pa.

Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,

INCLUDING

PURE GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND JERSEY.

Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,

octly

Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,
YORK, PENNA.

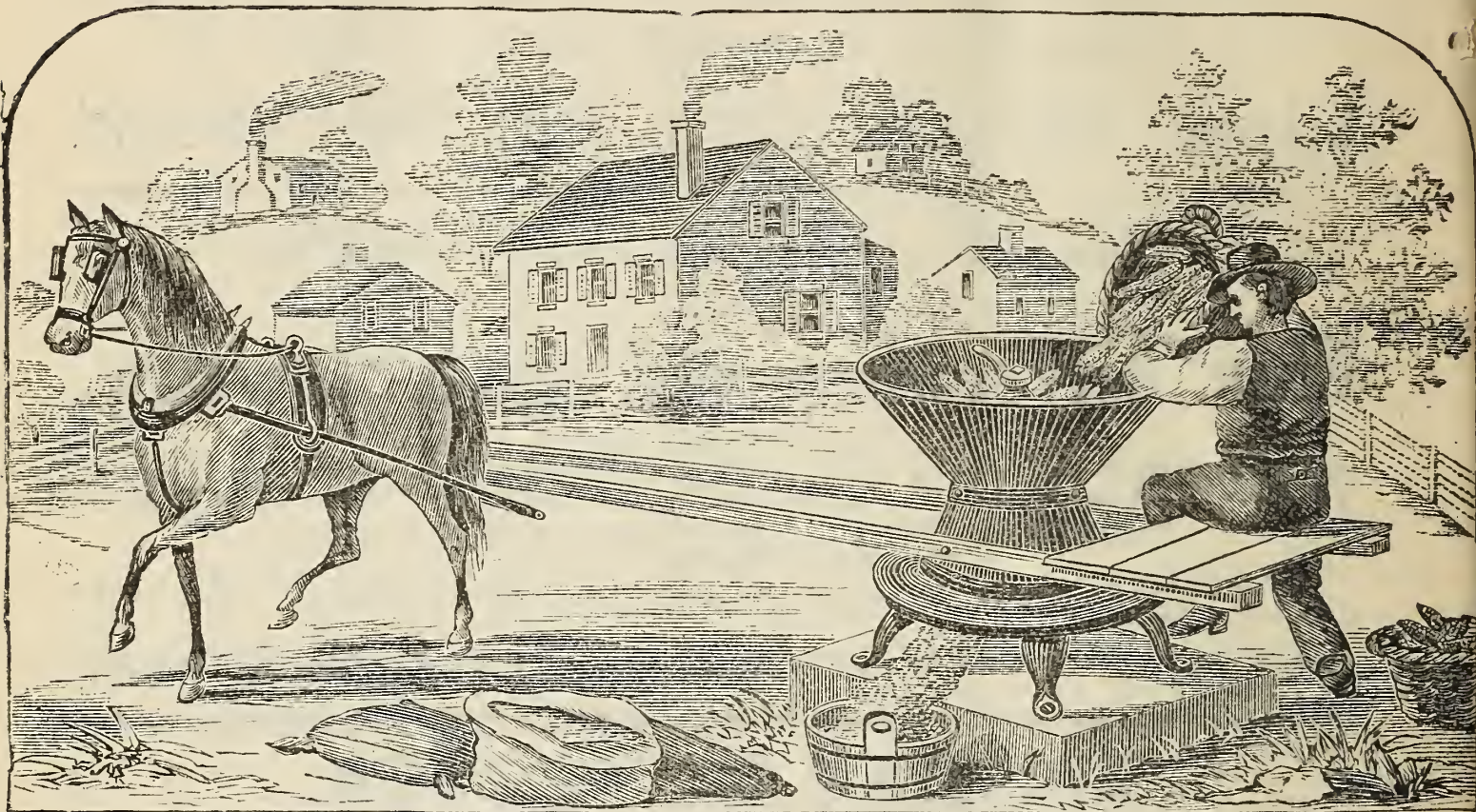
A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Hedge Seeds, &c., and HORTICULTURAL GOODS of all kinds.

Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.

mar-ly

"YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair
" " " Ohio
" " " Michigan,

First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.
" " " Nashville, Tenn.,
" " " Ten County Fairs in Ind.

PRICE \$50.

TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

LITTLE GIANT, 4 " 45 "

MAGIC MILL, 6 "

SINCLAIR & CO'S MILLS, 2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds:

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 and 147 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., NOVEMBER 29th, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

Gents.—Your favor of the 18th, making inquiry of the results of my experience in use of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," has been received. I take pleasure in stating that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and I regard it as a valuable adjunct in providing for winter-feeding stock, and sold at a very reasonable price, for its merits.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, VA., NOVEMBER 1st, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—Yours of 30th received. We have sold quite a number of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" during the past year, and they have all given entire satisfaction.—We believe it is the best mill of the kind in the market.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. SMITH & CO.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry concerning the merits of the "Young America Corn & Cob mill," would say that in our experience we believe it is the best mill for farmers and stock feeders use, that is made. It is cheap, simple, durable, and does good and satisfactory work when the grain is in proper condition for grinding. It will crush the corn and cobs fine enough for feed in one operation, and also grind shell corn, rye, oats, barley, and screenings as good as any grist mill. It is the most economical machine a farmer can buy.

Yours, Respectfully,

STEWART & PRICE.

HILLSBORO, LOUDOUN CO., VA., NOVEMBER, 20th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—I used one of the "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" last winter, and found it in every respect what it was recommended. Every farmer should have one, and I feel satisfied that the use of the mill one season would pay for it, not only in feeding stock, but in grinding corn for meal, which it will do admirably, also other small grains.

Very respectfully,

T. E. HOUGH.

ELKIN, N. C. NOVEMBER 22d, 1876.

E. Whitman & Sons.

Gentlemen:—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" bought of you a few months ago, for one of our firm, gives entire satisfaction. Does all you recommend, and more; find it also grinds rye well.

Please send us another for a customer, to Windsor, N. C., via York River Line, as soon as convenient. So soon as our great National affairs are favorably settled, and money matters become easier, we will want several more of these mills.

Yours truly,

R. R. GWYN & CO.

CULPEPER CO., VA., NOVEMBER 19th, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents:—Your postal received to-day. In regard to "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," allow me to say, it will make excellent meal, when the corn is dry. It has worked very satisfactory to me. As to crushing corn and grinding cob meal, that is, corn and cob together; it seems to me it accomplishes all that can be reasonably expected or desired, and has particularly excited the hostility of the millers around me, which may be considered a very fair proof of its merits. I have had 44 bushels cob meal ground in one short winter day by a Negro boy 10 or 12 years old, with one horse.

Yours, &c.,

WALTER C. PRESTON.

HIRNDON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents.—With the aid of one mule the "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" makes excellent hominy for the table, and turns out splendid feed for horses, hogs and cows. In a few hours I can grind enough to last my stock a week. I am well pleased with it and would cheerfully recommend their more general use.

Very respectfully,

A. P. WIGGINS.

ILCHESTER, MD., NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.

Gents:—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" will grind from six to ten bushels an hour according to the power you have and the fineness of the corn. It will save a great deal of corn in feeding horses; and as for cattle, it has no equal. Cattle improve much faster, and never get stalled if fed with a little care.

Respectfully,

G. HOWARD WHITE.

HANONER, JANUARY 6th, 1876.

Gents:—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young America Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shelled corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say.

Yours, truly,

WM. J. YOUNG.

SAMUEL BARTH,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.



21 SOUTH STREET.

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ **PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.** ☞

All Foreign Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, &c.,

Imported direct, sold in Bond, or duty paid. Orders for direct importation solicited; quantities sold to suit purchasers.

Champagnes of all Grades, Brandies of all Grades and Vintages,
Wines, Sherries, Port Clarets & Sauterne Gins,
FROM THE LEADING HOUSES ABROAD,
MY OWN SPECIAL BRAND "JUNIPER TREE."

Domestic Liquor, Whiskies, none but pure
direct from Distilleries, Blackberry, Peach
and Apple Brandies.

BITTERS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Reed's Celebrated Tonic Bitters, Superior to
any in the Market—in Cases.

☞ **SEND FOR PRICE LIST.** ☞

Baltimore French Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, AND MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

German Anchor and Dufur & Co's Celebrated Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth,
Leather and Gum Belting, Screen Wire, Proof Staffs, Mill Screws, Mill
Picks, Hammers and Patent Self-Oiling Mill Bushes. Also, the latest and
improved Smut Machines, Bran Dusters, Grain Separators, Portable Mills, and
all kinds of Mill Irons, and Mill Fixtures generally, at the lowest Cash Prices
or approved Credit. Also, Cologne, Cocalico, and Esopus Mill Stones of the
different sizes.

173

OPPOSITE

NORTH STREET

Northern Central

CORNER OF

AND

Wash'ton R. R. Station

CENTRE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

B. F. STARR & CO.

July 1y

JOHN TURNBULL, Jr. & CO.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

CARPETINGS,

248 W. BALTIMORE ST,

John Turnbull, Jr., }
W. O. Turnbull. }
J. T. Uthman. }

BALTIMORE.

Keep constantly on hand a full line of Carpeting of every description at the lowest Market Prices.

GOOD BOOKS

FOR THE

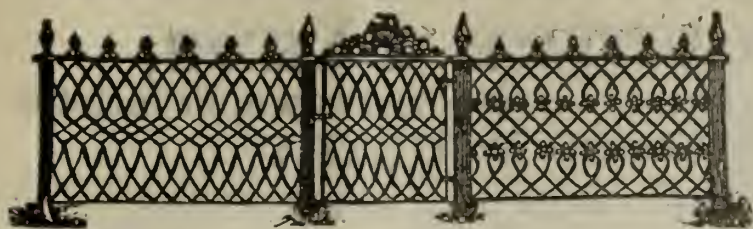
Farm, Garden & Household.

The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the MARYLAND FARMER. Any one or more of these books will be sent *post-paid* to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is named against each book.

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Amer. Farm Book	\$2 50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle*	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals	1 00
American Bird Fancier	30
American Rose Culturist	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants	1 75
Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses	1 50
Atwood's Modern American Homestead*	3 50
Barry's Fruit Garden	2 50
Bell's Carpentry Made Easy*	5 00
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 60
Brackett's Farm Talk* paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Buel's Cider-Maker's Manual	1 50
Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1 00
Burges' American Kennel & Sporting Field	4 00
Breck's New Book of Flowers	1 75
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Broom-Corn and Brooms paper, 50 cts.; cloth	75
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual*	1 00
Buchanan's Culture Grape & Wine Making	75
Burnham's The China Fowl	1 00
Burns' Architectural Drawing Book	1 00
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book	1 00
Burr's Vegetables of America	3 00
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	2 00
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture	1 50
Clok's Disease of Sheep	1 25
Cobbett's American Gardener	75
Cole's American Veterinarian	75
Cooked & Cooking Food for Dom. Animals	20
Cooper's Game Fowls	5 00
Croft's Progressive American Architecture	10 00
Cummings' Architectural Details	10 00
Cummings' & Miller's Architecture	10 00
Cupper's Universal Stair-Builder	3 50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book	2 50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 25
DeVoe's Market Assistant	2 50
Downing's Landscape Gardening	6 50
Dwyer's Horse Book	2 00
Eastwood on Cranberry	75
Eggleston's End of the World	1 50
Eggleston's Mystery of Metropolisville	1 50
Eggleston's (Geo. C.) A man of Honor	1 25
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers	1 00
Eveleth's School House Architecture	6 00
Every Horse Owner's Cyclopædia	3 75
Field's Pear Culture	1 25
Flax Culture	30
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses	2 50
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50
Frank Forester's American Game in Season	3 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 50
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture	1 50

Gardner's Carriage Painters' Manual	1 00
Gardner's How to Paint	1 00
Gregory on Cabbages paper	30
Gregory on Squashes paper	30
Guenon on Milch Cows	75
Hallett's Builders' Specifications	1 75
Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences	6 00
Harris on the Pig	1 50
Helmsley's Hardy Trees, Shrubs and Plants	7 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1 50
Herbert's Hint to House-Keepers	1 75
How to Get a Farm and Where to find One	1 25
Husmann's Grape and Wine	1 50
Jacques's Manual of the House	1 50
Jennings' on Cattle and their Diseases	1 75
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy	1 25
Jennings' on Sheep, Swine and Poultry	1 75
Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow	1 50
Johnson's How Crops Grow	2 00
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1 75
King's Beekeepers' Text Book paper	40
Klippart's Wheat Plant	1 75
Leavitt's Facts about Peat	1 75
Lewis' Peoples Practical Poultry Keeper	1 50
Loring's Farm-Yard Club of Jotham	3 50
Manual of Flax Culture	25
Marshall's Farmer's Hand Book	1 50
Merrick's Strawberry Culture	1 00
Mohr on the Grape-Vine	1 00
Murray's The Perfect Horse	4 00
Nichol's Chemistry of the Farm and Sea	1 25
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably	20
Pardee on Strawberry Culture	75
Pedder's Land Measurer	60
Phin's Lightning Rods and their Construction	50
Plummer's Carpenters' and Builders' Guide	1 00
Pretty Mrs. Gaston (J. Esten Cooke)	1 50
Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping	1 50
Quinn's Money in the Garden	1 50
Randall's Practical Shepherd	2 00
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 50
Reemelin's Wine Makers Manual	1 25
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Rural Church Architecture	6 00
Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book	75
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Slack's Trout Culture	1 50
Stepping Stone to Architecture	60
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	1 50
Stonehenge on the Dog	3 75
The Thomery System of Grape Culture	50
Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery	1 50
Thompson's Food of Animals	1 00
Tim Bunker Papers; or. Yankee Farming	1 50
Todd's American Wheat Culturist	1 00
Turner's Cotton Planters' Manual	1 50
Ville's Chemical Manures	50
Warder's American Pomology	3 00
Waring's Elements of Agriculture	1 00
Wheeler's Rural Homes	1 50
White's Cranberry Culture	1 25
Willard's Practical Butter Book	1 00
Youatt and Martin on Cattle	1 50
Youatt on the Dog	3 75

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Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

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Standard Manures,

PREPARED FOR ALL CROPS.

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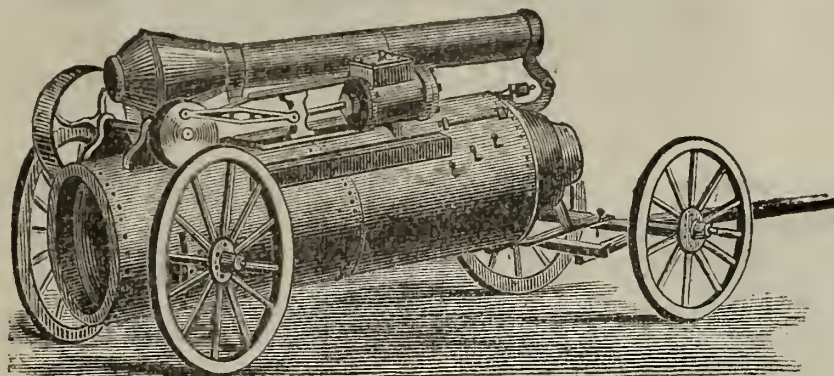
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From four to twenty horse power, adapted to all descriptions of work where power is required and warranted equal to any made in America. The boilers are made of the best charcoal iron, and I have never had one to give way. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Tea Sets, Waiters, Ice Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Cups, Goblets and Communion Ware. REPAIRING, REPLATING, AND GILDING in the best manner.

July 1y

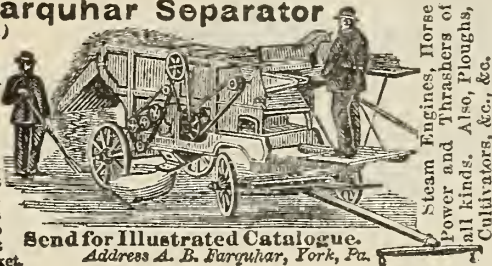
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Lightest draft
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Steam Engines, Horse
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Horse Powers and Thrashers of all kinds a specialty.

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Polished, Hardened Steel and Cast Iron. Farquhar's Cast Steel Model Plow, one and two horse, warranted in any soil, and under all circumstances, *second to none.*—American Clipper, Full Steel, one, two and three horse. Atwood and Ohio Cast Plows, two and three horse. Subsoil Plows, Steel soled, two and three horse. Hillside or Swivel Plows, &c., &c.

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Made of the best White Oak, or Refined Iron Beams, with hardened Steel Shovels, Plain or Reversible.

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From two to ten Horse Power; simple, strong and durable. Turbine Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Plow Iron and Castings, &c.

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Coal delivered
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Coal for FOUNDRY
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We name Lehigh
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FLOWER POTS.**

Pots for Propagating Cotton Plants for early Planting, Pots for forcing into, also Turpentine Pots. We have always on hand a large assortment of Flower Pots. Having improved facilities for the manufacture of the same, and giving the same our entire attention, we are enabled to supply the market with an article which for neatness, durability and cheapness we defy competition.

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**BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER,
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Prompt Cash on Receipt of Goods. Consignments solicited.

Also manufacturer of PIG LEAD and SLAT SPELTER. SHEET IRON suitable for Blacksmiths and Farmers, always on hand GIVE ME A CALL.

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SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO:

Well known and of undoubted excellence.

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A high grade Fertilizer of known merit.

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An article specially prepared for wheat, and sold on satisfactory terms to Grangers; endorsed by the patrons who have used it for past four years.

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Which is guaranteed to be perfectly Pure.

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Soaps and Candles

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PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

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BEVAN & SONS,

No. 70 HOWARD ST., NEAR SARATOGA.

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\$66 a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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OIL VITRIOL.

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

NITRATE SODA,

KAINITE, (Suph. Potash),

Chlorcalium, (Mur. Potash.)

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To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer
a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our
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orders with greater promptness, and deliver goods in much better me-
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*We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are ab-
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DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

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WORKS,
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DISSOLVED BONE,”

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PRICES REDUCED.

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Importers and Manufacturers of

**Fertilizing Chemicals, Dissolved Bone
Black, Muriate of Potash, Sulph. of
Potash, (Kainit), Sulphate of Ammo-
nia, Nitrate of Soda, &c.**

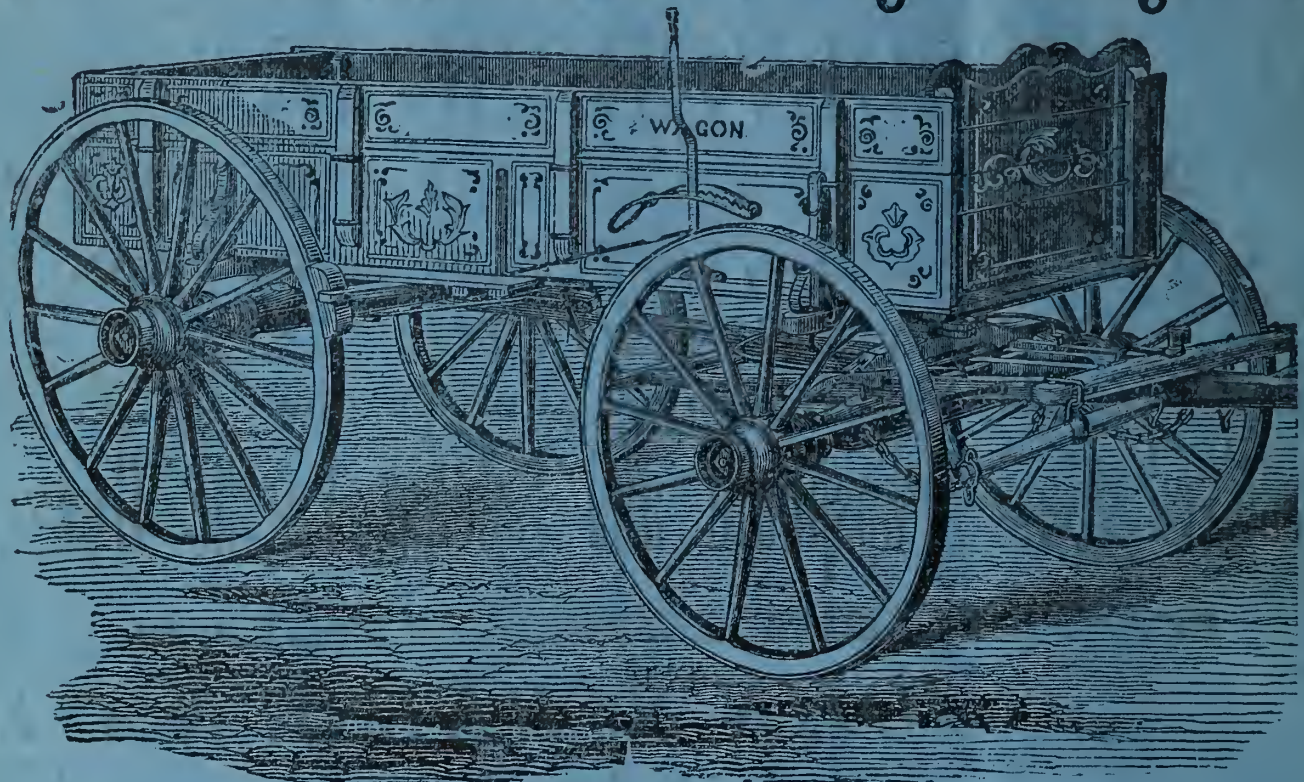
To any one sending us their address, we will forward two highly important reports on Chemical Fertilizers ; also, Formula for Crops. We will also furnish, free of charge (at depot in bbls.) enough “Fertilizing Salt” for one acre, to be used as a top in dressing in the Spring. This article is a by-product from another branch of our manufactory.

WM. DAVISON & CO.

No. 104 West Lombard Street.

Look at the Reduced Prices.

Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



THIMBLE SKEIN.

			Capacity.
3 inch	Thimble Skein,	Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—2500 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	" Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—3000 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	" Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—4000 lbs.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	" 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—5000 lbs.
4 "	"	" for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 00—6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c

IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	Iron Axle,	Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—2300 lbs.
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	"	" Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—2800 lbs.
1 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	"	" Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—3500 lbs.
2 "	"	" for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	
		pole and stretcher chains,.....	120 00—5000 lbs.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	4 " " " " " " " " " "	150 00—7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. Brakes and Seats furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100 00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135 00
Jersey Buggy " " " " " " " " " "	160 00

EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.

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